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VOL. XVIII NO. 64. BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

MORE VILLAGE OFFICIALS RESIGN AT GANDHI'S CALL

30 Mile Triumphant March

MAHATMA FEELS THE STRAIN OF CAMPAIGN.

Has Rheumatic Attack But Refuses To Ride Pony.

FLEET STREET DOPE FOR BRITISH PEOPLE.

Mahatmaji and his band of Satyagrahis have covered 30 miles in three days and reached Matar where they camped for the night to proceed to Nadiad.

Throughout the march it was triumph for the Mahama and his cause for at all the villages he was received with enthusiastic support from the villagers and in many places the village officials have resigned in response to Gandhiji's appeal.

The strain and the fatigue of the march has had its effect on the Mahatma. He had rheumatic attack and had to lean on the shoulders of his comrades during the march.

Response to Mahatma's appea for Satyagrahis from other parts of India are also reassuring. Bengal has the honour of being the first to defy the Salt Act, seven men and nine women courting jail. Bombay's list of Satyagrahis is daily swelling. Ladies also have not been lagging behind for the latest list contains the name of Mrs. G. N. S. Captain. In Allahabad Mr. and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru have enlisted in the army of Satyagrahis.

The Fleet Street propaganda against India is in full swing. Special correspondents of the papers wiring news about the Mahatmaji's march say that "there is no popular feeling behind the movement". Another "special" correspondent of a paper doles out the news that the whole affair is "theatrical." The "Daily Mail" has begun an attack on Lord Irwin and calls for the Viceroy's recall.

As against this reactionary section of the Press the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian." recommend a conciliatory policy regarding India. The "Daily Chronicle" rebukes the extreme Tories for driving the Government to deal with Mahatma Gandhi in O'Dwyerian spirit. The "Manchester Guardian" supports the lead given by the official organ of the Labour Government, the "Daily Herald" for counsels of moderation in dealing with the Indian problem.

"NO O'DWYERIAN SPIRIT IN INDIA".

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NADIAD, March 14.

The third day of Gandhiji's historic march for freedom was celebrated by the people of Gujerat District with great 'eclat." The rumours of Gandhiji's arrest have to-day slightly thinned down since the march has proceeded right into the heart of Kaira District and nothing has been done so far. One unmistakable feature of this great campaign is that in the tract through which the march proceeds the authority of police seems to be non-existent. Throughout the thirty miles of march so far not seen a single uniformed police was seen anywhere on the way. There is the authority of Gandhiji wherever he does. It is now confidently believed that he will be allowed to proceed to Jalalpur without interruption.

UNCONCERNED ABOUT GOVT. ATTITUDE.

In a private discussion Mahatmaji is reported to have remarked that he himself had no idea as to when he was going be arrested. He will stick to his programme to the last without caring to know what Government's plans are or might be. I had a talk with a trusted lieuteant of Gandhiji who is one of the officers commanding and he led me to believe that if Mahatmaji was allowed to reach Jalalpur the salt tax was as good as gone. He would not discuss the matter beyond expressing his conviction.

Gandhiji received encouraging response from the villagers of Matar. This is a taluka place with a considerably big pouulation of Muslims. The party was camped in the "Dharamshala." Hindus and Muslims vied with one another in the splendid reception they gave to the national army. As Gandhiji's arrival here happily coincided with Holi Purnima it was celebrated by villagers with a huge bonfire which was made in front of the camp. A purse and the report of national work were presented to Gandhiji by the headman.

Gandhiji addressed a largely crowded public meeting in the night. To-morrow morning the "army" proceeds to Dabhan, a village about 10 miles from Matar and three miles from Nadiad.

In the evening it reaches Nadiad where great preparations are being made for a fitting reception. To-day Mr. Abbas Tyabji and prominent mill-owners of Ahmedabad were with Mahatmaji.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI AT VASNA.

—:o:—

Administers A Good Rebnke To Villagers.

(From Our Special Representative)
MATAR, March 14.

Mahatmaji was given a splendid reception at Vasna. A purse of over Rs. 300 was presented to him along with the village Patel's account of national work. The Satyagrahis camped in a specially erected pandal under the shade of mango trees. This arrangement struck as peculiar to Gandhiji because at other places the camp is fixed in Dharamshala near some temple. Gandhiji's apprehension was that perhaps the villagers did not like the idea of camping in their Dharamshala the so-called "untouchables" that were marching with him and for that reason special camping arrangements must have been made.

At the meeting held in the afternoon at Vasna Gandhiji gave utterance to his doubts. He had a doubt in his mind, he said in his usual humorous tone, that the special camping arrangement were meant for his "untouchable" friends. He appealed to the people to get rid of untouchability which was a curse.

Referring to Vallabhbhai he remarked that Government should have given some special honour to the "Sardar" for his noble work in Bardoli. Instead they clapped him in prison and prevented him from doing the good work he was doing for the peasants. A time would come when they would apologise to the Sardar.

Gandhiji exhorted the people to cast off fear and he prepared for the utmost sacrifice which the freedom of their country would demand.

The Patel of the village and Matdars tendered their resignations to Gandhiji at the meeting. The party dined at Vasna and then proceeded to Matar at 6. With the beating of drums and cymbals the villagers of Matar received the Satyagrahis which reached the camp at 7.

GANDHIJI AT MATAR.

Villagers' Response To Appeal.

(From Our Special Representive).
AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

The organisation of this province is a factor in Indian politics which Government has got to reckon with. Mahatmaji's tapasya has not been wasted on the people of Gujarat. At the beck and call of Gandhiji or in his absence the Congress stands a phalanx of 10,000 satyagrahi volunteers ready to fill the jails of the country. Government officials like Pa-

(Continued on Page 10.)

9 MEN AND 7 WOMEN CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Salt Tax Satyagraha In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

In response to Gandhiji's lead preparations are proceeding apace in Bengal to start Salt Satyagraha. Dr. Prafulla Ghosh and Dr. Suresh Banerjee have proceeded to Contai to organise Satyagraha after discussing the ways and means with the local workers.

Nine men and seven women of Contai were fined yesterday rupees four and in default four days' imprisonment for preparing salt. The accused courted prison. It is stated the Government used to overlook such preparations by poor people but now they are taking action.—Free Press.

SEN GUPTA'S TRIUMPHANT VOYAGE.

—:o:—

Huge Crowds Beseige Him.

CALCUTTA, March 14.

Mr. Sen Gupta's residence as well as the precincts of the Outram Ghat were literally besieged by huge crowds, eager to bid 'adieu' to their trusted leader. Attempts to hoist the tri-coloured National Flag aboard the ship proved abortive, but volunteers present raised occasional cries of "Long Live Revolution" and "Down with Union Jack" at the residence and the Ghat.

PROFUSELY GARLANDED.

Mr. Sen Gupta was profusely garlanded and his forehead was painted with vermilion as is customary on Holi Day which falls today. He stood on the deck and responded to the ovation, until the steamer was out of sight. A select gathering of friends, relatives and press representatives had been allowed aboard.

Two officers of Burma and Calcutta Police escorted him. He is accompanied by a member of his personal staff.—A.P.

DISSOLVE PRESENT B. P. C. C.

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Parting Message.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

"Dissolve the present B.P.C.C. Executive, form in its stead one with members who believe, unquestionably in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Let not the fair name of Bengal be sullied to her eternal shame".

This was the parting message of Mr. Sen Gupta to his countrymen before sailing for Rangoon this morning.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PREPARES.

—:o:—

JAWAHARLAL AND WIFE JOIN SATYAGRAHIS.

U. P. Anxious To March.

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Preparations for Satyagraha are proceeding apace in Allahabad. A considerable number of Satyagrahi volunteers have already been enrolled, among them being Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Kamala Nehru.

At a meeting of the Satyagrahis held last evening, it was decided to open a central office for Volunteers and five additional recruiting depots in the various Mohallas in the City. Arrangements for the training of a large number of Satyagrahis have also been made. Enrollment of a large number of Satyagrahis in the rural areas of Allahabad District is going on briskly. The Volunteers are celebrating 'holi' this evening by burning foreign cloth.

The Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee is holding an emergency meeting to-morrow to consider the development of Satyagraha campaign in the Province. It is understood that several Districts have expressed their readiness to begin Satyagraha and seek the Council's permission for it.—Free Press.

POONA SATYAGRAHI'S RESOLVE.

—:o:—

To March To Sea Coast.

POONA, March 14.

At a meeting of representatives of different political parties in Poona, after full discussion a "War Council" of eleven, with Professor Javadekar as Secretary, was appointed to arrange Satyagraha in Poona and Poona District.

Nearly a hundred volunteers have been enrolled. It was resolved to march on foot to sea coast in the Bombay Suburban District to manufacture salt. Propaganda and other committees were also appointed.—A.P.

(Continued from col. 7.)

Mr. Gandhi is a misguided politician and is leading a movement which is threatening disaster to schemes and interests dearest to our heart, we must recognise at the same time that whatever his blunders, Mr. Gandhi is regarded universally as an honest, sincere and free from self-seeking. Continuing the paper says that in the communication to Mr. Gandhi the Viceroy only observed decent courtesy in directing the letter to be subscribed as "your truly."—F. P. B. S.

"STEEL FRAME IN INDIA MUST BE MAINTAINED".

—:o:—

Lloyd George's Advice.

LONDON, March 13.

That the maintenance of steel frame is essential in the interests of India and the Empire, is the slogan of Mr. Lloyd George in the columns of the "Daily Telegraph."

In the course of his latest contribution discussing the merits and demerits of dyarchy Mr. Lloyd George says that centralised Civil Service containing a preponderant proportion of Britishers is essential for maintenance of stable conditions and efficiency of administration for growth of India's nationhood.

Continuing Mr. Lloyd George admits that in practice the presence of British element in essential services has been a potent source of irritation and misunderstanding, but repeats that there is no escape from this problem which according to him is growing steadily more and more obvious.—Free Press Beam Service.

GANDHIJI WILL BE VICTORIOUS IN HIS CAMPAIGN.

Nasik Astrologer's Forecast.

GOVT. WILL TAKE COMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

NASIK, March 13.

Mr. B. D. Mulgund of Nasik, the astrologer who some time back published a forecast of Mahatma's Satyagraha campaign in the "Chronicle" has sent a further forecast of the Mahatma's venture as judged from the time of his departure from Ahmedabad on Wednesday at 6-30 a.m. Mr. Mulgund says:—

"The time of the departure of Mahatma Gandhi. on Wednesday, the 12th March 1930, 6-30 a.m., on his "campaign", is a happy one, since the lord of "Lagna," ("Kumbh") "Saturn," occupies the 11th house, at the time, and Venus, the lord of the 4th house, stands beautifully in the 2nd house, and is in her exalted position.

The other planets too give sufficiently strong and happy indications, by reason of the proper positions they occupy at the time of Mahatmaji's departure on the 12th inst.

The Planets, on the whole, show that the journey undertaken by Mahatmaji would be safe and effective, and that Government would consider the political problem seriously and assume a compromising attitude.

DOPING THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

No Real Popular Feeling Behind Gandhi Movement.

FLEET STREET "NEWS" FROM INDIA.

LONDON, March 13.

Whatever be the ultimate turn that Gandhiji's famous march may take, it is undeniable that it is receiving world-wide attention. The British Press is also giving it considerable prominence. There is no attempt to minimise the gravity of the situation. Although it is a common feature of most of the despatches from India to describe Gandhiji's march as not commanding wide support and as being restricted to one section of political opinion only the papers have almost without exception given steamer headlines to their despatches from Ahmedabad and published numerous photographs.

Mr. Ashmead, Bar.-at-Law, special representative of the "Daily Telegraph" in India says: "In view of the age of Mahatma Gandhi and the hot weather, it is an act of cruelty on the part of the Government to allow Gandhiji to traverse the full distance between his Ashram and the chosen place in Surat on foot. No one would be more disappointed than Mahatma Gandhi if his expectation of arrest before he has fulfilled quarter of the distance to be covered, are not fulfilled.

The country which Mahatma Gandhi is traversing is the part which is unsafe for Europeans to traverse, but doubts are expressed if the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi would really cause more than a few hours excitement and momentary tumultous cheers.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENT KEPT READY.

Explaining the remarkable orderliness that prevails in the affected areas Mr. Ashmead says that it is attributable to the fact that the Government have left nothing to chance and credit is due really to the local Superintendent of Police, although it is fact that military reinforcements have been provided for emergent occasions.

ARREST OF GANDHIJI IMPROBABLE.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says that opinion in official circles is that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi at a near date is improbable and such arrest if effected would only help the movement by giving it a great impetus.

"THEATRICALITY OF THE WHOLE AFFAIR."

According to the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Morning Post" a striking feature of scenes accompanying the march is theatricality of the whole affair. Scenes, says the correspondent, would have been amusing if they had not been pathetic. The correspondent continues: "Evidently there is no real popular feeling behind the movement."—Free Press Beam Service.

"RULE OF ONE COUNTRY BY ANOTHER IS MONSTROUS AND INDEFENSIBLE."

Counserls Of Moderation Prevail In England

BRITISH PRESS DEPRECATES O'DWYERIAN METHODS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Confirmation is available that finally better counsels have prevailed with Government of India and to the extent that it lies in their power they would follow a policy of non-interference with Mahatma Gandhi so long as he remains non-violent.

According to well-informed circles this policy has been decided upon chiefly with a view to avoid complete wrecking of Round Table Conference. The Government circles are aware that Muslims are wholeheartedly with the Government and the authorities could depend on Muslim co-operation in combating Congress movement. But it is recognised at the same time that any combination with Moslems to combat the Congress movement would be purely temporary and would possibly only aggravate the situation at a later stage.

COUNSELS OF MODERATION.

The result is that though arrests may continue to take place both, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin would make every endeavour to avoid ugly on situation developing, as did develop during the non co-operation days when the executive merely ran riot. Indications are available that the Labour Party as well as the Liberal Party especially the section led by Sir Herbert Samuel and Earl Grey recognise the wisdom of the policy.

TORIES ANGRY.

Extreme Tory section are dissatisfied with the policy and are seeking to create a situation embarrassing to both Lord Irwin and the Labour Government. Lord Irwin, however, can depend on the personal support of Mr. Baldwin and the prospects therefore, are that the present policy would be given a fair trial.—F. P. B. S.

UNDERSTANDING AND CONCITIATION.

—:o:—

No O'Dwyerian Spirit!

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Press comments continue to deal with the Indian situation to the policy that should be pursued by the authorities. The lead given by the "Daily Herald" in definitely pronouncing itself in favour of a policy of understanding and conciliation is supported by the "Manchester Gaurdian" while on other hand the "Daily Mail" demands the recall of Lord Irwin; meanwhile the "Daily Chronicle" rebukes extreme Tories who seek to drive the Government to deal with Mahatma Gandhi in O'Dwyer spirit.

UNNATURAL.

Commenting on the Indian situation and the policy attributed to Lord Irwin, the "Manchester Guardian" says: Britain ought to trust Lord Irwin to do his best even though Lord Irwin's best it may be conceded in advance, may not be the best that we may all wish for. The truth is that if things go wrong, the blame should rest not so much on human agency, either on the side of Government or Indian leaders, as on the unnaturalness of situation and it cannot be denied that the rule of one country by another country is now felt to be monstrous and indefensible. A system of readjustment has to take place in regard to relations with India, but that readjustment is a task which cannot be completed in a year or two.

SHOW OF VIOLENCE.

We must not be surprised if there is a show of violence on the part of Indians until Britain has shown beyond all doubt that she is in earnest about accelerating the re-adjustment and putting her relations upon a footing of genuine equality.

On the contrary the "Daily Mail" returns editorially to its attack on Lord Irwin. It dwells on the subscription by Mr. Cunningham, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, as "yours truly" in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi and says that it only furnishes another example of timid surrender on the part of Lord Irwin and reiterates its demand for the Viceroys return.

GRASS FOLLY.

Discussing the very question namely Mr. Cunningham's subscription "yours truly" the "Daily Chronicle": It is almost unnecessary to argue with such crass folly even though we believe that

(Continued in col. 5.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, March 14.

The local market ruled quiet but steady to-day. Yesterday's decline was due to straddle selling against purchases of American cotton owing to improved parity. To-day there was scattered buying during the early part and Broach A.M. prices advanced to Rs. 253|2. At this level there was some selling which depressed prices to Rs. 251|8. Towards the close at 3 p.m. the market improved on better enquiry. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under. The market will remain closed entirely to-morrow owing to "Holi."

Broach A.M.	252	12	0
Broach J.A.	265	12	0
Oomra March	210	8	0
Oomra May	217	0	0
Oomra July	226	0	0
Bengal March	182	4	0
Benga. May	187	4	0
Bengal July	193	12	0
Broach A.M. highest	253	12	0
Broach A.M. lowest	251	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 14.

March 155.20—3.10
June 159.40—3.70
September 164.30—3.80

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

Bombay, March 14.

Receipts into Bombay.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandeish	644	200,556
Central India	1,511	519,956
Barsi and Nagar	561	202,316
Hyderabad-Gadvani	....	69,459
Berar	2,165	540,615
Central Provinces	2,802	284,097
Total Oomras	7,683	1,666,077
Dholera	1,741	91,640
N. W. Provinces	401	134,054
Rajputana	480	35,124
Sind Punjab	298	139,564
Broach	3,931	197,564
Coompta and Dharwar		44,584
Westerns-Northerns		15,060
Cocoanada		190
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	7,020
Persian	.....	473
American	.....	8,871
Egyptian and African	1,371	36,777
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	30	628
Total	15,937	2,391,406

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year. 1st Sep. to 6th Mar.
Europe	11,625	471,724
Japan and China	12,450	313,901
Coast Ports	67	10,468
Up-country by Rail ..		57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		44,750
Total	24,142	1,398,459

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay ,March 14

Khandeish	644 bales.
Central India	1,511 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	561 bales.
Berar	2,165 bales.
Central Provinces	2,802 bales.
Dholera	1,741 bales.
N. W. Provinces	401 bales.
Rajputana	480 bales.
Sind-Punjab	298 bales.
Broach	3,931 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2 bales.
Egyptians	136 bales.
East Africans	1,235 bales.
Comilla, Burmah and Other Sorts	30 bales.
Cotton	15,937 bales.
Wheat	1,840 cwts.
Linseed	7,801 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,177 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	66 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,701 cwts.
Castorseeds	681 cwts.
Rice	1,329 cwts.
Myrabolams	3,212 cwts.
Cottonseeds	1,096 cwts.
Gram	642 cwts.
Joowar	746 cwts.
Maize	52 cwts.
Hajree	4 80 cwts.
Coal	2,029 tons

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 5 Points Down.

EARLY DECLINE RECOVERED ON COVERING

—:o:—

Bombay, March 14.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled nervous and irregular during the early part of the day on unfavourable Liverpool advices but later on rallied on short covering. The feeling is in favour of further improvement is increasing. The relative weakness of American cotton is stimulating demand it seems that there was some straddle buying. The market opened at a decline of 8 points but improved 11 points on scattered selling. At this level there was heavy profit taking which depressed prices 22 points under previous closing. Later on there was active covering which caused a sharp rally and the market closed at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 14.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 14.20c.

U. S. A. port receipts were 6,000 bales and exports amounted to 4,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 14 points but declined on selling orders from Bombay. The market closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 8.02d per lb. Sales were 6,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 6 points. Empire cotton futures closed at a rise of 12 points with May 7.69 and July 7.70d.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report state as under: "Prices are now at a level low enough to discourage farmers all over the World from producing as much cotton as they did during this year. This should give the consuming section of the trade the confidence which recently has been so conspicuous by its absence. The technical position of the market is such as to assist a recovery in values, as during the heavy decline most holders have been forced to put out hedge sales. In addition we are of opinion that not only must there be a considerable speculative short interest in the American market but much cotton of other growths has been hedged in American contracts. While we cannot hope for any spectacular advance until the question of the next acreage has been settled, we think the Bear innings is now definitely over and we look for a steady improvement in values.

During the past week Bombay quotations have advanced fully Rs. 10 per candy. All of this recovery has taken place during the last two days or since the above quoted consumption figures came to hand. These figures clearly demonstrate the extent to which the cheap Indian cotton has been taking the place of Americans and indicate the probability of a tight supply position in this country before the season is over. The weak condition of our market has been due largely to the poor financial condition of the country and to the heavy stock in Bombay. However, most of our crop has been marketed. The money market is easing and there is a probability of an early drop in the Bank rate. It is now practically certain that Indian Mills will get the additional protection for which they have been asking. As our cotton is still cheap on parity we can anticipate a good demand. The recovery in prices should help the cloth market. We see no reason for bearish views and recommend all our mill friends to secure their supplies."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 14.69 (11-18 a.m. Lowest 14.44 (1-20 p.m.)

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their head Office, Liverpool dated 13th March 1930 time 9-55 a.m.

"International Spinners' Federation report consumption American Cotton for half year ending Jan. 31st 7083 thousands of bales (ex Linters U. S. Mills.) (Last year 7463000 bales.)

International Spinners' Federation report consumption all cotton for half year ending Jan 31st. 13202000 bales. (Last year 13412000 bales.)"

Hemelryk:—Better Manchester report to-day."

New York:—"Narrow and professional but receiving support on decline. Market is in a healthy condition. Any favourable feature will cause an advance. Piecegoods and yarn steady with good demand."

Reuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices at first declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables but later advanced on covering by shorts."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 13th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Favour the Bull side on all easy markets although for immediate future no pronounced movement likely."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York March 13.

May	14.61—05
July	14.82—02
October	14.90—04
December	15.09—04
January J.....	15.20+01
Middling Spot ...	14.50—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York March 13.

March	14.14—07
May	14.38—05
Middling Spot ...	14.28—06

NEW YORK.

New York Marh 13.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	14.58
July	14.77
October	14.86

New York 11-45 a.m.

May	14.58
July	14.76
October	14.84

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York March 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 3,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	7.76	7.72+10
April		7.72+10
May	7.79	7.76+10
June		7.78+11
July	7.83	7.81+10
August		7.83+10
September		7.85+11
October	7.89	7.87+11
November		7.89+11
December	7.96	7.94+11
January	7.98	7.97+12
February		7.99+12
March		8.03+12
Middling Spot		8.02+14

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

Scinde Fully Good	4.40
Scinde Fine	4.65
Scinde Superfine	4.90
Bengal Good	4.15
Bengal Fully Good	4.40
Bengal Fine	4.65
Oomra Good	4.85
Oomra Fully Good	5.15
Oomra Fine	5.45
Broach Fully Good	5.70
Broach Fine	5.95
Broach Superfine	6.20

EGYTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

March	12.71+07
May	12.80+07
July	12.73+06
November	12.56+06
December	12.58+05
January ...	12.61+05
Sakels F.G.F. Spot	13.45 15

Raw Cotton Situation.

IMPRESSIVE CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

Bombay, March 14.

Messrs. Arjan Khimjee and Co. have issued the following weekly report to-day:—

AMERICANS

During the early part of the week under review, prices experienced a further decline but later on prices recovered on bullish half-yearly consumption figures which stimulated short covering.

The present decline which is mainly engineered by American Bears under the plea of substantial decrease in consumption of American Cotton due to Prosperity Panick in New York has no foundation for any anxiety. The dull demand for American Cotton was mainly due to its relative dearness with other descriptions of cotton. The following figures of consumption during the first six months of the present season ending January 31st clearly signifies that there is nothing wrong in the World's textile situation. The cheapness of Indian Cotton has encouraged increased consumption and world's total in comparison to previous season is very impressive. During the remaining half of the present season, the consumption will in all probability be smaller than the preceding half year, but the increase during the first part is so impressive that nothing will disturb the situation to justify the present low level of prices.

HALF-YEARLY CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

	American.	Indian.	Egyptian.	Outside.	Total.
31-1-30:	7.083.000	2,985.000	502.000	2,632,000	13,202.000
31-7-29:	7.463.000	2.604.000	432.000	2,455.000	13.014.000
31-1-29:	7.613.000	2,574.000	497,000	2,184,000	12.868.000

Preparations for the next crop are making a steady progress under favourable weather and although the question of acreage remains uncertain as most of the popular estimates range between 5 to 10 per cent reduction. Large fertilizers sales during the month of February do not show chances in favour of a big acreage reduction.

The speculative position of the market continues oversold and there exists considerable large short interest. Of course, this is a clear ground for volcanic eruption some time during trying and anxious periods when American cotton crop will have to pass through. There is little demand from spinners and stocks in mills are at a low ebb. There seems little possibility for any fresh bear attack. We prefer purchases scale down.

BOMBAY.

During the week under review the local market displayed considerable strength and at times resented the action of American cotton. This mood of operators and buying by local mills caused some improvement in the parity. The local market particularly for Broach in which there exists large speculative interest mostly on account of option business will be relieved of open contracts at the end of the present months.

The protection granted to Indian mills is said to be satisfactory and as soon as money becomes easy, there is likelihood of improvement in demand of manufactured goods. Our crop is small and later on the statistical is likely to develop into marked improvement. Thus those who need actual cotton will be well advised to secure full requirements at present levels, lest the opportunity may be lost.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull), ton, £6-0-0 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull), ton, £15-2-6 Mar/Apl Sellers.

Rapeseed Bombay (Hull/Continent) ton £13-15-0 Mar/Apl. to North Continent Paid.

LINSEED

London, March 13.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £17-0-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, £17-0-0 May/June Sellers.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, £15-10-0 Mar/Apl. Paid and Further Buyer.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £17-12-6 Mar/Apl. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 13.

Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt. 34/10 1/2 May/Aug. Paid.

Linseed Oil Naked, London cwt. 3 Sept/Dec Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 13.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality.) Spot 10 1/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 13.

Silver—China bought. Offerings small. Market is quiet.

Spot	19 1/4
Forward	18 15/16

BAR GOLD.

London, March 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11½.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 13.

Interest. Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 3 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 3 1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 13.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.38 3/4
T.T London on Amsterdam	12.12 3/8
T. T. London on Brussels	34.89
T.T. London on Madrid	39.81
T.T. London on Berne	25.13
T.T. London on Paris	124.25
T.T. London on Prague	164.09

LONDON METALS.

London, March 13.

Copper Brazlers £82 1/2.

Yellow Metal £68.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £11 7/8.

Tin, English Ingots £163.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York March 13.

Demand Bills 486.03

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 14.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 March
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 May
Banks Buying T T 1 5 27/32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 1-2
Banks Buying 60 days' 134

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104 1|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 1-2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.86 9/32 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/11 7/16 14th instant
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 13th instant
London/Paris 124.25 13th instapt
London/Belgium 34.885 13th instant
London/Switzerland 25.13 13th instant
London/Italy 92.75 13th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.

Gold £4-4-11 1/4 12th instant, £4-4-11 1-4 13th instant

Silver London Ready 19 1/4 12th instant 19 1/4 13th instant

Silver London Forward 18 13/16 12th instant 18 15/16 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 42 12th instant 41 7/8 13th instant

London discounts 3 mos 3 3/32 per cent 12th instant 3 1/16 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3 5/32 per cent 12th instant 3 1/8 per cent 13th instant

Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent nominal.

3 mos 5 per cent
6 mos 4 1-2 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent

Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-4.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-7.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-15.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86-4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97-11.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 R. 101-15.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Developmnet Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 7.3

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72-8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-2.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

FORWARD RATES.

18th March Settlement 3-12 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66-3-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 14.

3 Months Discounts 3-1/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 3-18 per cent.

Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

Call money 6 per cent.

One month 5 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.

For a B&S

The best and safest stimulant in the world is Hennessy's Brandy. Its delicious flavour and "liveliness" are due to the wonderful Cognac grapes from which it is derived.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

On Sale Everywhere

Agents HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.

ALL-INDIA WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS.

ACREAGE ESTIMATES.

The Government estimate of All-India Wheat acreage is 29,871,000 acres against 32,011,000 acres last year final estimates:—

The area under linseed cultivation is 23,32,000 acres against last estimate of 22,58,000 acres.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar 13.

Mar. close at 7s. 0 1/2d. up 1-1/2d
May close at 7s. 3 3/4d. up 1-1/2d
July close at 7s. 5d up 1-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Mar. per bushel Dols 1.04—1-1/4.
May per bushel Dols. 1.06—1-1/4
July per bushel Dols. 1.04-1/4 Up 5/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

May 18.65—5.
June 18.80—0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/0/6 Lowest Rs. 43/8/3 Closing Rs. 43/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/3 Lowest Rs. 43/6 Closing Rs. 43/7.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, March 13.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

American Cotton Figures.

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 13-3-30 1929-30 7754000, 1928-29 8518000
Receipts yesterday 13-3-30 1929-30 6000 1928-29 15000
Exports to date 13-3-30 1929-30 5671000 1928-29 6587000
Stock at Ports 7-3-30 1929-30 2052000 1928-29 1889000
Stock Interior Towns 7-3-30 1929-30 1256000 1928-29 849000
Stock L'verpool 7-3-30 1929-30 1028000 1928-29 1111000
Visible Supply 7 3-30 1929-30 5007000 1928-29 4868000
Quantity in Sight 7-3-30 1929-30 13255000 1928-29 13553000
Quantity out of Sight 7-3-30 929-30 10002000 1928-29 1094100o

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office —Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00 000
Paid Up	Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32 571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc Etc., in unrepresented parts

KEROSENE RATES.

—:o:—

BURMAH-SHELL.

Bombay, March 14.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of Kerosene:—

	Rs. per case
Shell cases	8 15 6
Waverlily cases	8 11 6
Firefly cases	8 7 6
	per pair
Anchor brand tins	6 11 6
Swastika brand tins	6 11 6
Rising Sun brand tins	6 9 6
Chukker brand tins	6 9 6
Rising Sun brand vulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 5 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5 5 6
	per pair
Swan brand tins	6 1 6
Victoria brand tins	6 1 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons	4 13 6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 13 6

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Mch.	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana*..		16,568
6 Sept	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
2	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£86
To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £84	£105
	B £69	£135
	C £53	£ 95

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Mar.	Khiderpore	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Gogra*	Straits & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
22 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorn ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
15 Mar.	Chakla	Karachi via P Bander, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Mar	Varsa	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
19 Mar	Karpota	Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
21 Mar.	Vasna ..	Busreh viaKarachi
26 Mar	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leaves
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
*Tokushima „	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	20Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	8 Apr.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,03,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseck
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASHIO.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,000.
(2) Total unappropriated Reserve Rs. 2,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 23 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

ULCERINE (Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10 per Annum | 1927 „ 25 per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

75% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re 1 As. 8 per month Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

2-19-30

JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR.

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Apply Sharp to:—

Manager, "SWARAJYA" Book Dept.,
P. B. No. 89, MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CASHIER, knowing Gujarathi Accounts, typing, English and Marathi correspondence. Apply in Gujerathi giving Security, age, experience to PATEL BROS., Topiwalla, Pydhoni Bombay.
A R2244.

WANTED—A really efficient coach in English Must be thoroughly conversant with the spoken and written language A Bengali Madrasi or Sindhi, not knowing Hindustani, Panjabi and Multani, would be preferred, No distinction of caste and creed Apply stating antecedents, experience as well as the minimum salary to RANA GHULAM QASIM, Municipal Commissioner, Khanpur, Bahawalpur State,
A 403

WANTED—Hindu, Muslim and Christian youths with intelligence and influence for a line which they can work during their spare time. Splendid money-making opportunity. No capital needed. Write for interview to Mr. B. c/o 'Bombay Chronicle"
A R2239

WANTED—Some respectable AGENTS for selling remaining Shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE Ltd. Nine Years Old Company. Dividend paid several years Pay Rs. 100/- a month of decent commission Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS 32 D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced socialistic English in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS to sell remaining shares of an European managed Company's lucrative Tea Garden and Coal Mine on handsome terms. Dividend declared in 1929 at Rs. 17 13/16 per cent. Apply to B. M AGENCY. 21, Baneapukur Road, Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A DYER, for Northern India, one having practical knowledge in mixing preferred. Write stating age, qualifications and minimum salary required. To Box No. 2468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R401

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WE represent more than 25 makers of Machinery the best and largest of world. We want opportunity to quote you against our competitors. Write DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay,
2(10)

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road Rent Rs. 60/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fo.
C
A 370

EDUCATIONAL

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H M B E H. M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy. Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively
T R2175

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp Thakkar Bros near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal S. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
W. e

MEDICAL.

TEGARS' PILL.
MAKES A MAN A MAN
Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.
Rs. 12-8 only.
Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.
Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(1)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL SIZES, Novel, Immovable, and Impossible-to-open, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes with Secret Bottoms, Rs. 20 and upwards. KING CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
T 2217

"LONGODDS." Racing System that never loses. Fully Explained. Every Bet A Winning One. Rs. 5, Newspapers, Fashion, Books, Novels, Books For Children. Birthday Cards. Diaries Ephemeris, Autographs, Burglar-proof Steel Cashboxes. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
T R2238

DEALERS in anything and everything of Electrical accessories. Apply NEW INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, Electrical Engineers and Licensed Wiring Contractors. opposite Police Station, Hill Road, BANDRA.
T R 2237

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21284.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a temporary OVERSEER for the Nipani Municipality on pay Rs. 75 to 100 p.m. Those who have experience of Town-Planning work should apply. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st March, 1930.
(Sd.) GUNDU RAJARAM NAGAVKAR,
President, Municipality Nipani,
NIPANI.
411

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY morning, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
15th March, 1930.
410

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF HOSPITAL.

Gents Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital has been removed from Corner Grant Road to Fateh Manzil, New Queen's Road, opposite Opera House, Telephone 21867.

K. K. DADACHANJI.
Bombay, 1st March, 1930.
R2242

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March, 1930, to the 5th April, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1929, payable on the 23rd April, 1930 to Ordinary share-holders of the Company whose names stand on its Register on the 22nd day of March, 1930.
Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th March, 1930.
407

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2591 of 1929.
Messrs. BROOKE BOND INDIA, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
HAJIAHMED HAJIMAHOMED ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Decree passed in the above suit on the 5th day of March, 1930, the defendant abovenamed has been restrained from selling or offering for sale or disposing of any tea-dust not of the plaintiff's selection production or packing in the wrapper or label as in Exhibit "B" to the Plaint or in any other wrapper or label calculated or intended to pass off or enable others to pass off such tea-dust as and for the tea-dust of the plaintiffs AND IT HAS ALSO BEEN THEREBY DECLARED that the defendant has paid to the plaintiffs their costs of the suit mentioned therein.
WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that any other person committing an infringement of the trade-mark rights of our clients the plaintiffs abovenamed in the yellow wrapper or label of their "Kora Brand" tea-dust will be strictly dealt with according to law.
Dated this 13th day of March, 1930.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed.
404

AUCTION SALES.

A CHOICE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS, TRUSTEES AND THOSE LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUALLY SOUND INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. GILBERT-LODGE & CO.

will sell by Auction at their rooms 51, Churchgate Street, Fort, at 5 p.m., on THURSDAY, 27th March, 1930, that desirable corner block of Mansion flats known as:—

"NORTHCOTE HOUSE," APOLLO BUNDER

Situate in Strand Road facing the sea, and opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel producing from actual and estimated rentals over
PER RS. 1,700 MONTH
from excellent tenants.
For full details with particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, Ewart House, Fort, or to the Auctioneers and Land Agents at their Offices, 51, Churchgate Street, Fort.
Telephone 22107.
Telegrams: "Readiness" Bombay.
359

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY
UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.
50,000 Free.
Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—
J. RAM,
C|o. PANDIT KRIPARAM,
3, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia.
Dist. HOWRAH.

REVIVE FAITH in ASTROLOGY
Through
GANDHI ASTROLOGER
Your requirements about future solved exactly 5 questions Re. 1 each additional question As 4. One year Life Reading with monthly details Rs. 2. One year Weekly details Rs. 10. Send copy of your Horoscope or the time of writing your letter along with your order.
"Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily) Madras Writes:—This is the astrologer who predicted the exact future.
Jothisha Sastri
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR
Gandhi Jothisha Nilayam
TIRUTTANI, (Chittoor Dt.)
S. India.

FREE ! FREE ! !
A Homoeopathic Guide for everybody's and every day use. Apply sharp with full and clear address to:—
THE HOMOEOPATHIC PUBLISHING Co.,
172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

THE "CHALLENGE" SUIT
J. DIAS & BROS,

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Palm Beach Suitings from Manchester, in various shades. Inspection invited.

Semi-Dress Suit Cpl. .. .. Rs. 85
The 'Challenge' Suit Cashmere Rs. 45
Palm Beach Suit .. .. Rs 39
French Linen Suit .. .. Rs. 25

Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters.
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Head Office 175, Princess Street, Bombay.

PANNALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."
Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in your to-day's issue stating that the students of the Babu Pannalal High School staged a walk-out from their classes and that the school along with certain other schools was closed, I beg to state that the report is inaccurate in as much as neither was the school closed nor did the students stage a walk-out from their classes as they congregated before school-time on the footpath and left without entering the premises.—Yours, etc.,
D. A. TELANG.
Principal.
March 11.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."
Sir,—In continuation of my letter dated 11th inst., I beg to inform you that as the school is removing to its new premises at Tumba Kanta, Pydhowni, it has remained closed since the 11th noon to facilitate the removal of school furniture, Laboratory Apparatus etc. to the new building and will reopen on the 17th inst. —yours, etc.,
D. A. TELANG.
Principal.
March 14.

PERSONATING HEIR APPARENT OF TEHRI.

Suspect Released On Deposit.

Dressed in tip-top style a Bengalee youth who represented himself as the heir-apparent of Tehri State, is alleged to have duped Mr. T. R. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, few days ago. Mr. Martin taking the youth for a Prince parted with a sum of Rs. 10 but found out that the money was obtained from him on false representations.
The accused Bishanprakash Bhavaniprakash was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday, charged with cheating.
Sergeant McCarthy in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that the accused approached Mr. T. R. Martin with a request for financial help and represented himself to be Lt. Bishanprakash, the heir-apparent to Tehri State. As his dress and appearance was not inconsistent with his story, the accused was advanced a sum of Rs. 10. The Political Department then wired to Tehri State asking for verification. The reply received from the State showed that the accused was a cheat and the similar complaints had been received against him.
The accused was noticed by a sepoy of the Political Department about 5-30 p.m. at Bellasis Road and was arrested handed over to police.
The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a deposit of Rs. 40.

PUBLIC WORKERS JAILED.

—:o:—

For Making Speeches.

(From A Correspondent.)
AGRA, March 13.
Shrijut Shribagwan Sewak and Pundit Ramchandra Palewal who disobeyed the order prohibiting public speeches at meetings and processions at Ferozabad were sentenced to-day to six month's rigorous imprisonment. They have not been recommended for special treatment nor any class A or B assigned to them, although they are men of education and social status used to higher standard of living. Their incarceration inspired people and scores of them are coming forward to enlist as Satyagraha volunteer.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

	£
Total Bullian ...	152,600,000
Public Deposits ...	9,000,000
Other Deposits ...	59,700,000
Government Securities	23,600,000
Other Securities ...	23,500,000
Notes and Coin ...	62,200,000
Notes in Circulation	350,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilitie	59.36 p. c..

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.
Rozario Sante Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 36 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb., arCgoes, 35 March Sellers.
Wheat, Soutoh Australian, Parcels, 38/9 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels 39/6 May/June quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 13.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta,
Mar/Apl. 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
Jul/Sept. 10/6 per cwt. Value.
Oct/Dec. 10/1 1/2 per cwt. Value
C & F Bombay,
Mar/Apl. 10/5 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi.
MarApl 10/5 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 13.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber, Lb. Spot 7-/16d. Sellers.

THE SUREST CURE FOR CONSTIPATION

To be in perfect health, it is necessary to keep free from constipation. If you would be the picture of good health and fitness, get a bottle of Evans' Liquid Paraffin and take it according to the instructions on the bottle. You will find the results most gratifying. Headaches, rash and bad breath will be things of the past.

Evans' Liquid Paraffin is recommended by doctors as a safe and sure cure for constipation, especially in hot countries, because it has a soothing effect on the bowels and is not heat producing. If taken regularly, it will ensure you perfect health. Buy a bottle at once from your dealer and start your health cure

Make sure you get Evans' Liquid Paraffin.

EVANS' LIQUID PARAFFIN

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

Made in England by
Evans' Sons Lescher & Webb Limited.
Liverpool and London.

Latest Wonderful Discovery for Unyielding
Urinary Diseases.

Specific for Gonorrhoea
Gono-Killer
REGISTERED.

Is the unique remedy of the day. If the English and Native drugs have not cured the disease and if the vaccines and injections have failed—at least once try our GONO-KILLER as the last resource. However old and chronic your disease may be GONO-KILLER is useful in all Urinary DISEASES of males and females, in swelling of their private parts, in GONORRHOEA of any type, all age and all stage). Pain, burning and pus in urine. Gleet Cystitis Urethritis, Prostatitis, Leucorrhoea, Seminal discharge and all other diseases due to Gonococcus &c., &c.

Price per phial of 50 (fifty) Pills Rs. 3 (three) V. P. Charges extra. For three phials V. P. Charges Free.
Sole Manufacturer:—Dr. B. N. JASANI,
137, Kika Street, (Gulal Wadi) BOMBAY 4.
Telegraphic Address:—GONO-KILLER, BOMBAY.
Bombay Agent:—VANMALIDAS BHIKHA & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
Poona Agent:—Messrs. BHOGILAL & CO., Lane No. 3 Budhwar Peth.
Karachi Agent:—J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

NEW PRICES.

AEG
TABLE FANS.

Direct Current 220 Volts	
14" Fixed:	Rs. 29
14" Osc:	Rs. 38
16" Fixed:	Rs. 43
16" Osc:	Rs. 53

Alternating Current	
14" Fixed:	Rs. 30
14" Osc:	Rs. 46
16" Fixed.	Rs. 41
16" Osc:	Rs. 50

Can be had from:
All leading dealers in Electrical material throughout India.

AEG INDIA ELECTRIC Co., Ltd
BOMBAY, P.O.B. 668.
CALCUTTA, Dalhousie Sq.
Tele: ALLGEMEINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Monumental, Sublime, Supreme, Picture of all Ages

Comes TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!

An Epic Drama of Earth, Sea, Sky, and Warring human elements.

"NOAH'S ARK!"

Thrill on Thrill—Swift—powerful—with the Thundering Voice of Vitaphone in a crescends of marvellous and unforgettable climaxes!

WARNER BROS. 2,000,000 DOLLARS VITAPHONED SENSATION!

Featuring DOLORES COSTELLO with 10,000 Actors.

THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. (S.T.)

Please book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment.

Plans Open throughout the Day from 10 A. M. at the Theatre.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

DHOBI TALAO

SOMETHING NEW!

EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Location Opposite Mint

OPENING NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH

Exposition of Indian and European Industries.

RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.

Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital.

Amusements.

PALM COURT DANCE FLOOR & CABARET.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE MERRY WARBLERS' DANCE ORCHESTRA

2 Vaudeville Theatres

RADIO CONCERTS

Transmitting Bombay's leading Orchestras.

Admission to Grounds 2 annas.

THE RIALTO

(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, Golpitha

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Filmdom's most popular male star in a peppy drama that will carry him still further

RICHARD DIX

in his latest

"SHANGHAI BOUND"

Out of the Chinese storm center shrieks this mighty melodrama.

American action plus Mysterious Oriental Drama.

A melodramatic romance between a bucko-boat captain and the aristocratic daughter of the boat's millionaire owner, raid against the background of riot-racked China and the menace of Yangtse river pirates!

Also 2 reels Comedy.

Only Two Performances

CLASSICAL AND ARTISTIC

INDIAN DANCES

(APSARA, GOPI, MOON, RADHA, OCEAN AND SWAN DANCES)

BY

SRI MIRAVATI DEVI

WITH

BEE-DANCE by HIMAVATI (age 8 years.)

and Indian Ballet of

SATI SAVITRI and MIRABAI.

A VISION OF RADHA KRISHNA.

Prof. DEODHAR'S INDIAN ORCHESTRA.

MATINEE:—on FRIDAY 21st March 1930 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

NIGHT: on SUNDAY 23rd March 1930 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

at the

PRINCESS THEATRE (Bhangwadi) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Booking at:—Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., (near Museum) and at the THEATRE.

RATES with Tax:—Rs. 3/6; 2/4; Re. 1/14; 1/2; & As. 9.

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA

Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 15-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

SUNDAY, 16-3-30 AT 3 P. M.

New Drama New Drama

Sadhavi Mirabai

Tickets can be had from the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

SAGAR FILM CO.'S INITIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

THE WEB

featuring

Indian Douglas Fairbanks Master VITHAL and Supported by Miss GOHAR, VAKUB and other well-known stars

Directed by Mr. MOTI GIDWANI.

The plot of this picture is full of thrills and sensation as it reveals the existence of many haunts of Golden Gangs in Bombay, leaders of which are at last unmasked by the most surprising tricks of the hero of the story.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

DON'T MISS.

OPENING ON FRIDAY 21st MARCH AT 4 P.M.

THE CAPITOL

OPENING ON FRIDAY 21st MARCH AT 4 P. M.

OUR FIRST ALL-TALKING, ALL-SINGING, ALL-DANCING PICTURE.

THE BROADWAY MELODY

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S ELECTRIFYING SENSATION

FEATURING

Dancing feet—scarlet lips—bleeding hearts—joyous souls of Broadway's blazing stars!

ANITA PAGE, CHARLES KING BESSIE LOVE and OTHERS

All the tinsel and glitter o a musical revue with a bevy of beautiful girls!

Life is a Mystery

COMMENCING TO-DAY

But every body wants to solve it and here is a picture from "SHARDA" that will help you in solving your problem

Mr. KARANI has Directed this Special Production.

Featuring Mr. NANDRAM, Supported by Miss ZEBUNNISS

Cameramen Mr. PAWAR,

Settings FIDAALLY.

LION'S CLAW

TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11 SATURDAY and SUNDAY 3 P.M. EXTRA SHOW

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

OWING TO GREAT RUSH ONE WEEK MORE.

Surya Film Co.'s Masterpiece Production To-night & This Week

PRINCE INDEED

Featuring, Master BACHU and Miss LAXMI.

Directed by Mr. JOSHI. Photo by Mr. SAVANT. Supervised by Mr. HARIBHAI R. DESAI, (B.A.)

Story is the Story of a Prince, who has all the qualities of a great King, combining valour with gentleness, depth of mind with catholic outlook, on life and infinite capacity for action with perfect discrimination. The life of such Prince is full of glorious action. How and why? See it on the screen to-night.

Beautiful and charming work of a Monkey, Dog and the Horse.

TIME AS USUAL

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE' New Charni Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Your Favourite Star, Now, Greater than ever before!

EDDIE POLO

IN "THE

DEVIL REPORTER"

She said "Keep an Eye on us," and he did! He eventually kept his eye on her through life—it was contagious, these marriages at the offices of "The Rapid." A simple Story, beautifully acted, by a strong cast. At

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

DAILY 4 SHOWS At 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.

Saturday, Sunday & Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m,

She accidently overheard the telephone conversation between their guide and her accomplices. But how to escape? The reporter on the staff of "The Rapid" inspired her with confidence so she passed him a warning note. Don't miss this entertaining six-reeler. There is something to see!

Also "**Lupino Lane**" in Frandugo.

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA

TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!

1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

Rs. FREE GIFT Rs.

100 GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY 100

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Excelsior Theatre

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 3, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m. SECOND WEEK OF The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring

BEBE DANIELS and JOHN BOLES

Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

? Who is THE RINGER ?

Find him—IF YOU CAN—at the RIALTO.

THE MYSTERY MAN WHO BAFFLED THE POLICE.

Film version of

EDGAR WALLACE'S

Sensational stage play starring LESLIE FABER & ANNETTE BENSON.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW at 5-30 p.m.

TWO VOCAL CONCERTS

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BAI SUNDERABAI

Star Artiste of 'His Master's Voice'. and Indian Broadcasting Company. Known wherever there is a Gramophone and a Radio Set.

A great favourite with Parsees and Mohamedans.

Rates of admission:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 9, plus Tax.

Booking at the Theatre.

Under the distinguished patronage of LADY SYKES

Dil Pazir Fete

In aid of

THE ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM

The Home For The Street & Needy Blind Women Of Bombay

at the

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

KEN MAC'S BEOHEMIAN ORCHESTRA.

SIDESHOWS:—(Two New Stunts "THE MAGIC CARPET" and "THE TUBE")

THEATRE

ROSE GARDEN

GLASS DANCING FLOOR

A BEAUTIFUL VINE YARD and OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

March 21st to 24th 1930

DON'T FAIL TO COME.

Price:—Entrance Re. 1.

Season ticket: Rs. 3 to be had at P. V. M. Gymkhana, Cooperage.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION

CLARA BOW

IN

GET YOUR MAN

A Paramount Picture and NINA ET JACQUES The Famous Dancers

Cinema Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Corinne GRIFFITH IN The DIVINE LADY

AT The New

PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Road.

OPENING PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT

You simply must see this greatest of all pictures. It is **Stupendous, Amazing, Superb!** Never before have scenes so spectacular, incidents so realistic, love-making so appealing been witnessed. See Corinne Griffith as Lady Hamilton. Follow her rise from obscurity, to the pinnacle of fame. Watch the fate of nations tremble in the balance held by her fragile hands, and then, see the greatest spectacle of all the battle of Trafalgar.

The New Pathe Cinema is in every detail a counterpart of the most fashionable cinemas in Europe and America, and absolutely no expense has been spared in order to give Bombay picture goers the very best of everything. Beautiful Surroundings, Extreme Comfort, The Best Sound and Silent Films, Electric Fountain, Courteous Management, Perfect Air Conditioning, Dimming Lights, American Soda Fountain and Luxurious Foyer.

TIMES OF SHOWING 6-30 P. M. AND *9-30 P. M.

MATINEE AT 4 P. M. ON SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

*Patrons are informed that the 9-30 P. M. show on Saturday is fully booked and no seats are now available for that performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Rs. 1/2 AND ANNAS 9.

THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN

SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIM KHAN WILL GIVE

TWO CONCERTS

A VARIETY OF HINDUSTANI AND SOUTH INDIAN RAGAS

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAUPATY.

Saturday, 15th March 8-30 p.m. and Sunday, 16th March, 4 p.m. (S.T.) Rates 5|-, 4|-, 3|-, 2|- and 1|-

(Entertainment Tax Extra).

Tickets can be had at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi, opp. Bhangwadi.

WONDERS of ASTROLOGY

A Rare Opportunity for those who want to have a true Picture of their Past, Present and Future Lives.

The undersigned undertakes to supply the following information at the rates specified below. The customer will not be under any obligation whatever if not fully satisfied.

Whole life reading—Rs. 50/- to Rs. 1000/-

Monthly income reading of public servants and businessmen for any period of life...Rs. 20/- per period.

Staying for a week only.

Business Hours 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Haveli Ram Jotishacharaj of KASHMIR,

GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Narsinh Mansion, 2nd floor, Carnac Bundar Road, BOMBAY 2.

You Seek a Doctor's advice when you are sick!

BUT

When you are in need of money Consult

MITCHELL TRADING Co.,

Dadyseth House, Opp. Hong Kong Bank, Fort, Bombay.

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LOAN arrangements are secured for:—

Redeeming old debts, Improving existing business, and meeting several immediate needs

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3% interest P. A. and easy monthly instalments

IT IS 100% TO YOUR BENEFIT TO CONSULT US.

(The Provident Insurance and Loans Ltd.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Holi Holiday: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails, at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Spring Meeting, Last Day.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Annual Prize Distribution, H E Governor presiding, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 16.

Public meeting under the auspices of Anti-Priestcraft Association to lend support to Nasik Satyagraha at 6 p.m., at the Students' Brotherhood Hall.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Thursday's figures are as under;—Cases 33; deaths 8; primary vaccinations 70; re-vaccinations 663.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYE-ELECTION.—Since there are four candidates for one vacancy in the All-India Congress Committee caused by the incarceration of Mr. B T Bandive the Poll will take place on Sunday (the 16th instant), between the hours of 3 to 9 p.m. (S T), at the Congress House.

MR. SALDANHA'S LECTURE.—There will be a public lecture by Mr. Jerome A Saldanha, M L C (Madras), to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in St. Andrew's School Hall, Bandra. The subject of the lecture will be the Minorities question with special reference to Christians. Mr. Leo Rodrigues, President, Bandra Municipality will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Battalion, A F I will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S T).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s "Hawesfield" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant instead of 15th instant as previously notified.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s "Quiloa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

FAIR AT PIRWARI (URAN).—The holy tomb of Hazrat Moquim Shah Sahib situated at Pirwari just opposite to Appollo Bunder on the other side of the sea is 6 miles from the said Bunder by sea route and 2 miles from the island of Uran by land route. Owing to its being situated in the middle of pretty palm-trees trouching the place is full of natural scenery. The Annual Fair at this beautiful place will be held on Sunday the March 16. The "Sandal Procession" will start shortly after mid-night of the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mails steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of India" arrived London on Friday, the 14th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macilwraith" arrived in London on the evening of the 12th instant.

SUPPORT TO NASIK SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Public Meeting On Sunday.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Anti-Priestcraft Association at the Students' Brotherhood on Sunday (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m., to lend support to the Nasik Satyagraha.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY.

New York, March 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	14.61
To-day's Opening Rate	14.62
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	14.36
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, March 14.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.76
To-day's Opening Rate	7.80
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.77
Difference	+.01

Broach Expectations Rs. 257-0-0

JOIN THE SATYAGRAHI BAND.

—:o:—

Appeal To Subarban Residents.

Mr. G. D. Bhatt, Honorary Secretary the Bombay Suburan District Congress Committee writes:—

We have reached a crisis in our national life our mettle is to be tested. Shall we fail or pass through? The Bombay Suburbs have been taking a prominent part in many natioal activities the Sabarmati Saint is on his march. Enrol yourself as a Satyagrahi volunteers. The pledge form can be got from your local secretary or from me.—Vile Parle.

BOMBAY NATIONAL "MILITIA."

—:o:—

Standing Orders.

The Captain of the National "Militia" has issued the following orders:—

Saturday (15th), 7-30 a.m.:—General rally of volunteers at Congress House. The volunteers will march to Bhuleshwar Ward where 100 propaganda meetings will be organised.

Saturday (15th), 6 p.m.:—General rally of the volunteers at Congress House. The volunteers will march to the Girgaum Ward, where 100 propaganda meetings will be organised.

BOMBAY'S ANSWER TO MAHATMA'S CALL.

—:o:—

FURTHER LIST OF SATYAGRAHIS.

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides":—

31. Sjt. Jeenabhai P. Joshi.
32. Sjt. Nanji Premji Dooji.
33. Sjt. Rovshankar Liladhar Yajnik.
34. Sjt. Chaturbhai Vishram Thakkar.
35. Sjt. Ratilal Virjbhai Patel.
36. Sjt. Abdul Hamid.
37. Sjt. Jagannath Keshavji.
38. Sjt. Mohanlal Gulabchand Mehta.
39. Mrs. Gosiben K. S. Captain.
40. Sjt. Harilal Shivshanker Vyas.

ENROLLING CENTRE AT GIRGAUM.

—:o:—

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha volunteers for 'A' class are daily enrolled in the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House compound between 8-30 to 9-30 a. m. and 6-30 to 7-30 p. m. (S.T.) Those desirous of enlisting themselves should come and get themselves enrolled at the office without loosing much time.

A SUDDEN DISCOVERY!

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT TELLS.

(Through The War Council, Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.)

The Collector of Salt announces that "salt found on the sea shore is being destroyed" by Government as "it is unfit for human use" and as it is injurious to the health of those who consume it." That the discovery should be so sudden and the time chosen for such destruction should be the present, lead one to suspect the motive behind it. On the other hand if the fact is as stated in the official communique, to have allowed this salt to remain on the sea-shore till now should amount to a grave dereliction of duty by the Government. Why did not the Government think of destroying this salt earlier? There in hangs a tale. The truth of the matter is that the Sabarmati march and the great attack launched by the Indian National Congress under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi, have already begun to tell.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT MARINE LINES.

—:o:—

One Man Injured.

One man was injured on Friday when the rear wall of an old and dilapidated house in Dhobi Talao collapsed. At the time of the crash the injured man was throwing some water out of the window, when all of a sudden the wall gave in and the victim along with the debris fell into the Sweepers' Gully. He was picked up from the debris and removed to the hospital for treatment of injuries to head and all over the body.

The House is situate in 4th Lane, Marine Lines and is a four-storied building. At the time of the accident only the second floor was occupied by Govind Hari and his wife Chandribai. The latter was fortunately nearer to the door of the room and thus escaped crash. Inspector Kent of the Esplanade Police Station removed the injured man to the Hospital. The Municipal Fire Brigade is clearing the debris. The accident occurred at 11-30 a. m.

Special Pilgrim Camp In Bombay.

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION NOT ADVISABLE.

HAJ COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Haj Inquiry Committee has issued a bulky report covering 213 pages. The Summary of Recommendations alone occupying 29 pages.

The Haj Committee was appointed by the Government of India on 26th March 1929, "to enquire into the arrangements in force for pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz. It was presided over by Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton. The personnel of the Committee was: Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Kasim, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Kt., Member, Council of State, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Mr Hasanally P. Ebrahim, Haji Chaudhury Mohomed Ismail Khan, Maulvi Mohammad Shafee Daood, Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib Bahadur and Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Rajan Bakhsh Shah.

The Committee met soon after its appointment on April 2nd in Delhi, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a questionnaire, which was approved on April 19th. Among the places visited by the Committee were Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Karachi, etc., 247 replies in all to the questionnaire were received, and 128 witnesses examined orally. In addition the Committee or Sub-Committee "inter alia" made special inspections of embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims, musafarkhanas and camps, interviewed Muslim M.L.C.'s of Bengal.

In the course of the Recommendations the Committee observe:—

The Haji Committees should take steps from year to year to make the approximate expenses of the pilgrimage generally known. For the present the minimum expenses should be taken to be Rs. 450 in addition to the cost of the steamer journeys both ways, though we hope that some reduction in this amount will result from over recommendations. Would-be pilgrims not in possession of this amount should be dissuaded from proceeding on the pilgrimage, and the managers of charitable Trust Funds should satisfy themselves that a pilgrim will have adequate funds before granting him monetary or other assistance.

Arrangements should be made at each port of embarkation to depute an Honorary Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates with summary powers to dispose of complaints of robbery and cheating by pilgrims expeditiously.

The system in force at Karachi of stamping pilgrims' hands to indicate that they have undergone medical examination should be discontinued.

Steps should be taken to encourage applications for passes in the pilgrims' own districts though the issue of passes at the ports of embarkation should not entirely be prohibited.

The Provincial Haj Committees should take steps to nominate in each district or sub-division at least one representative, the "Haji's Friend" to assist intending pilgrims in securing passes and supply them with all information likely to be of use.

The District Officer on receiving an application for a pass, will communicate details to the Provincial Haj Committee's representative and to the secretary of the Haj Committee at the proposed port of embarkation.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

Whenever it is possible to organise the despatch of pilgrims by special trains or in batches of fifty or so at a time, the railway companies should be requested to provide special facilities, e.g., rolling stock such as is used in military trains, or on a scale in excess of the accommodation ordinarily given to third class passengers, guards or conductors well acquainted with the pilgrims' language, suitable facilities for prayers and refreshments 'en route', etc.

The Railway Board should be requested to grant return tickets of all classes, available for eight months, at the rate of a fare and a third, issuable at all railway stations, on production of a pilgrim pass for the current year.

In the event of Calcutta being permanently established as a port of embarkation, it will be necessary to erect on a new site acamp or 'musafirkhana' adequate to accommodate about 1,500 pilgrims or the complement of one of the larger pilgrim ships.

Until it is proved that pilgrims will sail from Calcutta, expenditure on this object should be deferred.

PILGRIM CAMP FOR BOMBAY.

No immediate steps should be taken to build a special pilgrim camp in Bombay or to increase the existing musafirkhanas. Meanwhile careful statistics should be taken from day to day during the outward pilgrim season to show the number of pilgrims actually present in Bombay at one time, in order to gauge probable requirements for the future. Of the two alternatives, we would prefer the extension of the 'musafirkhanas.'

Of the four additional sheds proposed to be erected in the pilgrim camp at Karachi, two sheds are clearly necessary and should be erected at once.

The question of constructing the remaining two sheds should be deferred until the new system for the booking and despatch of pilgrims and a regular programme of sailings is in operation. Meanwhile careful statistics should be kept and, if overcrowding takes place even under the new system, the two additional sheds should be constructed.

Benches should be provided in the disinfection shed at Bombay as at Karachi.

Special arrangements should, in any case, be provided at Bombay for the medical examination of first and second class pilgrims at the wharf itself.

In the present circumstances there is no justification for the levy by the shipping companies of a fee of three annas per head for the transport of luggage from the wharf to the steamer at Karachi.

The present pilgrim pass should be revised on the model of the Straits Settlements pass with additional details, as suggested, and issued in duplicate.

Section 208A. of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be amended so as to make deposits compulsory to the exclusion of single and return tickets in all cases, only foreigners proving to the satisfaction of the officer competent under Section 208A. that they have already made a deposit elsewhere being exempted. Other Governments should be asked to extend similar treatment to Indian pilgrims.

ISSUE OF SINGLE TICKETS.

A provision should be inserted in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, as in the case of the Straits Settlements Act, giving authority to such officials as Government may consider best suited for the purpose, to approve the issue of single tickets in exceptional cases.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be amended so as to render possible the fixation of a uniform fare on all pilgrim ships, and an addition to the rule-making powers under Section 213 should also be inserted to enable Government to prescribe rules dealing with this subject.

It should be made a penal offence for the owner or agent of any shipping company to give any concession in any form whatever or to charge more or less than the fixed fare, and the books of the companies should be open to inspection by the Haj Committees in order to verify that this rule is observed.

The Central Haj Committee, in collaboration with representatives of the Port Haj Committees and the shipping companies concerned, should draw up, five or six months before the date of the Haj, a definite programme of sailings, showing the port as well as the date of departure.

Only direct sailing should ordinarily be allowed after the month of Ramzan, but in special circumstances, such as at the beginning of the pilgrim season, the propriety of allowing ships from Bombay to touch at Karachi might be considered in individual cases.

In these cases the stay at Karachi should be as short as possible and bunkering while pilgrims are on board should, if possible, be avoided.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be amended on the lines of the Straits Settlements Merchant Shipping Act, with the necessary modifications, so as to provide a bond to cover all sailings of a ship during the whole season, instead of individual sailings, the amount of the bond being fixed, under the system we have recommended, at Rs. 10,000 for each ship.

ORGANISATION AT CALCUTTA.

Even if the port of Calcutta be eventually closed, in view of the considerable number of pilgrims from Bengal and Assam, it will be reasonable and proper to maintain an organisation there to assist the pilgrims.

The Port Haj Committees at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, should be reconstituted with a membership of twenty-five.

The Port Haj Committees should be constituted by an Act of the Legislature, on the lines of a municipality or local board and should have a life of three years.

We suggest that for this purpose the local Bombay and Bengal Acts should be consolidated into one Act of the Central Government, giving that Government power to constitute Haj Committees in any port or province.

The Committees should be in close touch with the Government departments and shipping companies concerned.

Fragrance Incarnate
Blossom-burdened boughs in Dreamland's laughing garden — and in the scent-laden breeze the sweetness of "4711" Nenita, perfume of dreams and golden memory. Approved by taste and fashion, "4711" Nenita Perfume belongs to those fragrant toiletries that have made the name of "4711" a by-word for excellence and quality.
There is also "4711" Nenita Brilliantine, breathing the same fragrance and enjoying the same repute. You will love these two beauty specialities of "4711" renown. Identically scented "4711" Nenita Lotion, "4711" Nenita Face Powder, and "4711" Nenita Soap.
No. 4711 Nenita
Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings Bombay.

THE SITUATION IN KABUL.

—:o:—

Letter To G. K. N.

(The following extracts are taken from a communication by a reliable friend to G.K.N. The contents of the letter in general point to the returning peace in the country, the exaggerated nature of the affairs of a counter-revolution, the relatively flourishing condition of the Exchequer and the determination of the enlightened ministers loyally to help the New Regime. It appears that the Shinwari attack on Torkhan, the Afghan customs post, was a very insignificant affair and that there is no likelihood of its recurrence.)

"The weather in Kabul is milder than what we had heard of and imagined. The severity of winter is on its decline and the sun peeps out now and then. In the course of a few days, we hope to have pleasant sunshine, which will prove an annoyance a few days later.

His Majesty, contrary to the reports current, in the Indian press, is in the best of health and busy executing the tremendous task of re-construction which leaves him no leisure. He is liked and loved by all. There are no two opinions regarding the sincerity of his purpose.

THE RIGHT HAND MAN.

Hashim Khan holds the high position of Premiership. He is a man of exceptional qualifications and is the right hand of the sovereign brother. He works day and night and leaves no stone unturned to perform his duty and is in touch with anything and everything connected with the affairs of the state. He is considered to be the strong man of Afghanistan.

The other brother, Shah Mahmud Khan, who gave proof of his military talents in facing the well-equipped force of Baccha-Saqqa with a handful of tribal lashkar occupies the position of Minister of Defence.

Ahmad Shahjan, who is a cousin of the King and who had made good his escape from Baccha-Saqqa, will have returned to Kabul from Paris by the time this letter reaches you to occupy the office of minister of Court (Wazir Darbar).

The new Foreign Minister is Mr. Faiz Muhammad Khan, who is a distinguished man of letters, a linguist and a scholar. Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan, who was the Afghan Minister at Rome, is appointed Minister for Education. This gentleman is proficient in English and is an educationist. Muhammad Ayub Khan is well qualified to hold the position of the Minister of Finance. Mr. Muhammad Gul Khan has been deputed to investigate the local conditions of Jalalabad and on his return will be appointed Minister of Interior.

Sher Aga is our Minister of Justice. He is the brother of the Hazrat of Shore Bazaar. Perhaps you are not aware that he has many followers in Bombay, Kathiawar and other places in India. He it was who induced the Sulemankhel to sympathise with the New Regime. You, perhaps, remember Haji Muhammad Akbar Khan who was the first Afghan Consul in Bombay. He has been entrusted with the post of Minister of trade and commerce. The old and experienced Mr. Abdul Ahed Khan who has survived from the days of Amir Abdul Rehman Khan is appointed to the Riyasate-Shoora President of the Council of State.

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

There are everywhere signs of returning prosperity. The only vestiges of the revolution are the ruins of some buildings between Darka and Kabul. They are being rebuilt. The financial position of Afghan Government, which was exceedingly dubious, has shown a continuous improvement. It is only on this account that the arrangements are well in hand to send back to Europe the students who were sent there by King Amanullah Khan and who had hurried home on account of the revolution.

We all wish success to your efforts at bringing about the concord among the various countries of the Middle East and India.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN—CHIEF TOPIC.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's expedition of Satyagraha is the topic of the day in Poona. The Nationalists are, of course, in entire sympathy with it. But the wonder is that, even the Moderates are not criticising it adversely. The daily "Dnyan Prakash" commented on the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai in strong language. The paper has remarked that Sardar Saheb had not actually disobeyed the order. And also the paper observes that the local officers had not consulted the Government of Bombay or of India. Writing on Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha also, the paper holds the view that in such struggles, whether one may approve or disapprove of them the Government should not stretch it to its utmost limit. It warns the Government to remember the result of the just struggle of Bardoli. "Kesari" has, of course described the march as the first stroke on the drum of triumph. The Nationalist circles are much excited over the campaign and the younger minds seem to be hankering for some such campaign in Maharashtra. Private meetings are being held to find out a suitable field for action. And even a small conference of workers in Maharahtra is contemplated to be held soon after the Ahmedabad All-India Congress Committee. It appears probable some thing will happen in Maharashtra soon!

The beginning of Mahatma Gandhi's march was marked here by a public meeting held in front of the Shanwar Wada. It was addressed by Mr. G. N. Kanitkar, Mr. G. V. Ketkar and some others. The Independence Day resolution was once more supported.

The dead body of a student of the Sir Parashurambhau College was found in a well near the College. His name is D. A. Gupte.

Mr. R. A. Mulik and Jaibai Karale are arrested in connection with the misappropriation of Rs. 15,000 and more for which Mr. Thite also was tried and sentenced. The investigation is proceeding.

The case against Mr. Phatak, leader of the Railway strikers for taking out a procession without permission is going on. Mr. Gadgil pleader defended the accused and said it was not a procession at all. The strikers accordingly assembled and went to the meeting place. The judgment will be delivered on Monday next.

The students of the New Samartha Vidyalaya of Talegaon saved a sum of about Rs. 25 from their daily food and gave it to the Railway strikers.

Sardar Balasaheb Khasgiwale has returned from England after being called to the bar. He is an expert in wrestling.

MARKET RATES.

The following rates ruled in Poona on the 12th of March:—Jaggery Rs. 22-25 (one palla equals 120 seers). Chillie Rs. 41-45. Deshi groundnut Rs. 32-35. Jwari Rs. 13-16. Bajri Rs. 17-22 Wheat Fine Rs. 27-33, Rice Ambe-Mohor Rs. 29-33; Oil vegetable Rs. 42-43. Ghee Rs. 160-200; Cocoanut Oil Rs. 53. Sugar Rs. 28; Copra Rs. 65.

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine Street.

THE WEALTH OF INDIA

by

An Overseas Visitor.

In the eyes of the stranger, the most striking feature of India's economic complexion is the contrast between the isolated industrial communities of the ports, built up by generations of European enterprise, and the innumerable self-supporting village communities, hundreds of thousands of which are inaccessible for the greater part of the year, save on foot. In the villages live three hundred million people; in the towns, twenty million. Yet it is the towns which, in the last century, have begun to link all India, from the prince to the humblest ryot, with the outside world. On the great merchant firms of the West lies the heavy responsibility of introducing western methods, western amenities, and unavoidably, a leaven of western thought and materialism into these remote districts of the East, while seeking, at the same time, to avoid the evil effects which such an introduction can cause when brought about by purely selfish interests. Rather than make undue profit out of the villagers, it is the function of western commerce to help them to raise their standard of living, to acquire education, and thus to increase not only their own wealth but the productivity of the whole Indian community.

For those of the big firms who take a long-sighted view of the situation, their chief duty, both to themselves and to Indian society in general, is the opening up of the country districts by means of new roads, by motor transport, and eventually by aviation, to mechanical and scientific cultivation, to proper lighting, to education, to the improvement of cottage industries, and to every factor calculated to augment the country's wealth. If the prominent business organisations make large profits, these must be justified by their generosity in extending credit and co-operative marketing facilities to their customers, for the furtherance of these needs. During my stay in India, aroused by the complaints of her politicians, I have attempted to examine how far western business is trained to the ideal of "service." There are selfish exceptions. But of the right-thinking firms, an outstanding example is the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, a company whose ramifications extend over the whole continent. It is a strange fact, that, to the public at large, the extent and intent of this company's activities seem to be wholly unknown. The historian of the future, in passing judgment on the British rule in India, will necessarily turn his attention to the oft repeated accusation of commercial exploitation, and will try and decide whether this was a fact or merely a political slogan of the discontented. For his guidance, and to allay the present fears of Indians and Europeans alike, it is well to set on record some account of the place occupied by "big business" in the economic life of India. *Burmah-Shell Bulletin* No. 1.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH 1930.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBT.

—:o:—

The series of seven articles by "Politicus" published under the above caption in the "Chronicle" must have afforded serious food for thought to every earnest reader. The writer is obviously familiar, not only with the demands of public morality and international jurisprudence but also with national economics. His review of the occasions on, and the excuses under, which the several items of our so-called public debt were incurred throws penetrating search-light on some less known aspects of recent Indian history, which deserve the most earnest consideration from every patriotic Indian. The statistical material is left intentionally vague and in general terms so as not to confuse the average reader. But, since the sources, in which the basis for the writer's estimates on each head can be found are indicated, his general statements should only prove a spur to further investigation. The case, as he presents it, is founded on the essentials of every contract, as required under any legal system in a civilised community, and more particularly under the law with which we ourselves may be most familiar. It is, possibly, this aspect of his plan which has led to his language being somewhat too technical at times and the style a little involved. But what might have been gained by simplicity of style the writer apprehended would have been sacrificed in precision of legal statement. Hence, steering between extremes he has endeavoured to present a fairly intelligible, and at the same time comprehensive, view of the genesis and bearing, in justice and equity, in ethics and economics, of our so-called Public Debt. The picture, as we see it—as revealed by historical precedent and legal argument—adds the most poignant comment to the remark of Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India", reviewing the first two or three of these articles, that if the facts are as represented in the articles, the piling up of these "debts" must be regarded as a serious crime against the people of India.

The main thesis of "Politicus" may be very briefly stated. Practically the whole of our present so-called public debt is, in strict justice, not due from us. It was never incurred by the people of India or their representatives. It was never consented to by them. Nor has it yielded any benefit to India. On the other hand, the sins of commission and omission by the present non-Indian Government of India, in no way effectively responsible to the people of India, will, if adequately explained, entitle this country to substantial compensation, which would more than counter-balance such fraction of the "debt" as may in strict justice be eventually adjudged against it. "Politicus" mentions particularly the instance of the Currency and Exchange muddles of the Government for fifty years or so and advances the perfectly unimpeachable plea that, through this un-Indian policy, the Government have inflicted heavy losses on the exporter of Indian produce, and perhaps even more substantial injury on our silver stocks in the shape of the poor people's ornaments. This counter-claim may be,—must be,—presented against the Public Works "debt", or such portion of it as is charged against this country in the final settlement of the accounts. The Railway "debt", forming part of this category, itself demands heavy rebates, in virtue of the considerable and continued losses on railway account made good from the general revenues in the past, as well as because of the unduly onerous terms of the contracts of railway construction and management with the leading railway companies. Even that, however, does not exhaust the tale of the railway policy working an injury to the real interests of the national economy of India: but still "Politicus" refrains from making any demand for compensation on that account. Finally, he works out in detail the analogy of Trusteeship, with special reference to the case of India under her present Government. The British Government have in season and out of season claimed to be Trustees for the Indian people. He accepts their professions at par, and demands of them a full account of the Trust on the eve of its beneficiary reaching a political majority. If these professions are not a mere eye-wash, if the Trustee has been honest even as the law requires him and if the management of the Trust has been exclusively in the interests of the beneficiary, the Trustee can have no reason to fear, and much less to seek to evade, such a demand. The recent utterances, however, of some of the highest officers of the Government of India, with Sir George Schuster leading, cannot but make an impartial reader question if there is not something rotten somewhere in the state of Denmark. All that we can say is to echo Moliere's classic taunt: "Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin."

The point, however, of the "Politicus" series on Public Debts lies not so much in the thorough exposure of the inequities of our public "debts", as in the suggestion running throughout it asking for an impartial international tribunal for a searching investigation into this very complicated question. India, we know, is an original member in her own right in the League of Nations. And though her representation hitherto has been exclusively of the official complexion at all its sessions, we see no reason why the Indian National Congress should not submit this case to the League provided the latter agrees to refer it to an independent tribunal for examination. It would be a test case in more respects than one. It would serve to show the real efficacy of the League, which so far has been generally believed it to be a registery office for Franco-British dictates. It would be a test case, also,—an acid test, verily,—for the vaunted honesty of the British in public dealings. In the absence of any really Nationalist representative at the Round Table Conference, we have no hope of crucial questions like this being taken up by that body. Much as we may wish it, we despair of our "Liberals" and other allies of Government taking up even a watching brief in such a case before such a one-sided tribunal. But all that only serves to reinforce our suggestion that the Indian National Congress should seriously take up this vital question of the country's well-being; present it to the League for an immediate, independent enquiry or arbitration; and begin preparing the brief in the hope that its request would be acceded to. For our part, we have no doubt experts like "Politicus" would, if required, be only too happy to make these contentions irresistible and unanswerable, in law, in ethics or in economics, before a genuinely impartial and independent tribunal of international jurists.

RATIONING IN DANGER

—:o:—

A welcome feature of the Excise Administration Report for the year 1928-29 is an appreciable decrease in the consumption of liquor in spite of Government's suspending during the year the rationing policy and various other efforts to press more liquor upon the people than they wanted. The consumption was about 39 thousand gallons less than the year before and five lakhs below the allotted ration. The net decrease in the excise revenue was nearly eleven lakhs, the toddy revenue alone showing a decrease of nearly two lakhs. In their resolution on the Report Government attribute the decrease to "the poor economic condition of the people due to trade depression and in Bombay also to the prolonged mill-strike. Illicit distillation in tracts where there are facilities for it, illicit importation of liquor from Indian States and foreign territories, the unpopular low strength of country spirit, high selling prices and a growing taste among the drinking classes for cheap foreign spirit and beer." Reference is also made to the anti-drink campaign carried on in the Surat District as one result of which about 200 toddy shops and booths remained undisposed of and nearly 8,000 trees remained untapped for toddy. If a similar campaign had been carried on in other districts also, the results would have been even more encouraging. The danger of a growing taste for foreign liquor in large towns shows the urgent need for a wide campaign both in urban and rural areas, especially because the importation of foreign liquor is not at present subject to the control of the local Government.

A good Government would have whole-heartedly welcomed the decrease in the consumption of liquor regardless of the consequent decrease in their revenue. But the present Government with all their professions of sympathy for prohibition seem to be very uneasy about the decrease and even suggest a revision of the policy of rationing, which they have already suspended. And in order to make out a case for such revision they gratuitously assume that the decrease in the consumption of liquor does not mean "an appreciable improvement in the habits of temperance" and that the decrease is to a large extent the result of "illicit distillation and importation of liquor." The suspicion of illicit distillation is grossly exaggerated and in any case it is foolish and unwise to use the suspicion as an argument for pressing more "licit" liquor upon the people. Even according to the figures quoted by the Excise Commissioner, the increase in the number of cases of illicit distillation, sale, possession and importation is very slight during the year, from 5,155 in 1927-23 to 5,273 in 1928-29, an increase of a little over 2 per cent. That is hardly a case for alarm, even assuming that the additional cases are not of a trivial character. Besides, it is only in West Khandesh and East Khandesh that illicit distillation is on anything like a large scale; and if Government show but a tithe of the earnestness with which the American Government fights the liquor evil, they would be able by concentrating their efforts on these districts, to get under control, if not to stamp out, all illicit trade. If necessary Government may strengthen the hands of the Excise police by better co-operation with the ordinary police and private prohibition agencies. If the whole Excise staff from top to bottom is Indianised, we should hear fewer stories of illicit liquor trade. In any case it is unworthy of a Government pledged to prohibition to say to the people: "Since some of you are likely to produce some illicit liquor, we shall give all of you all the liquor you want and more in a most licit manner." There is every possibility of Government further scrapping the programme of rationing. But if the people are more earnest, they can prevent liquor being forced upon them. Congressmen except in Gujarat have so far only dallied with prohibition propaganda. They can make that propaganda a reality.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

INDIA CREDITOR NOT DEBTOR.

(BY POLITICUS.)

VII*.

So far I have dwelt on the perfect regularity and orthodoxy of the suggestions for reviewing and scrutinising the totality of our "Debt" obligations. The object is to consider which of these obligations should, in fairness and mere honesty, be taken over by us, and which rejected. This is not because I approve, as a matter of public policy, of an incontinent rejection of all such obligations for a country like India. On the contrary, I regard the use of public credit for purposes of national development to be of such a transcending importance as to make us most meticulously anxious for its proper treatment. I have pondered over the Russian experience in repudiation, and I realise that, for a country industrially so backward as ours, the only hope for an economic revival lies in a plentiful or at least adequate supply of economic capital. That supply might conceivably be deflected, if a needlessly aggressive attitude is adopted regarding a recognition of the claims of capital. In a world so partially and half-heartedly socialised as ours, there is, I fear, little chance of an uncompromising attitude in respect of such obligations to go entirely scot free. We may be strong, or desperate, enough to "damn the consequences" of a policy of wholesale repudiation, but I do not think we in this country—and at this juncture—are in any such position as to make an uncompromising attitude of absolute rejection advisable, in the best interests of the Indian people. We have a large leeway to make up in the development of our obvious resources; and, still more so, in exploiting India's yet unpioneered possibilities. And so, in our own interests, we would do well not to adopt a policy of wholesale, repudiation, from which there might be no honourable retreat possible.

NEED FOR SCRUTINY.

But while I realise to the full the wisdom of moderation and reasonableness in dealing with the prejudices of a people nurtured in the traditions of a commercial civilisation making a fetish of private property, I see neither wisdom nor justice in refusing to take note of the utterly unjustifiable obligations sought to be foisted upon us, in the sacred name of our national credit. Both as regards the bondholders at home and abroad, we have, in sheer justice to the dumb myriads of India, to scrutinise, as strictly as we may, every item of encumbrance attempted to be charged on our national resources. And the same logic must apply to matters of private debt as to those of public. The Law of Limitation has remained for the most part a dead letter in India, because the ingrained honesty of the Indian peasant refuses to disown ancestral obligations. He is born in debt, he lives in debt, he dies in debt, neither he nor his son and son's son to the nth generation will ever dream of a repudiation of the pledge of their progenitors. He prefers to continue the debt from generation to generation, rather than avail himself of the Limitation Acts, or of the various Agricultural Debtors' Relief Acts, or the Usury Laws. Such an attitude is fatal to any programme of his own economic development. But unless he is given a laudable example; unless he realises not only the futility of any hope on his own part to be even able to liquidate even a fraction of his own debts; but also the unwisdom and injustice of shouldering his common, national, debts, there can be, in my opinion, no hope of an industrial regeneration of India. It is a question for the Indian people, when they arrive at their political manhood, to decide; not for their present trustees to foreclose without even offering them once the equity of redemption.

HOW INDIA WAS IMPOVERISHED.

On this basis, and with this objective, I have endeavoured to examine the ingredients, occasions, or excuses for piling up our "Public Debt". The reader, if he has followed carefully the trend of logic adopted here, will remember that the analysis of the law of contract, in all its essential particulars, gives not one valid ground for maintaining the bulk of the so-called Indian public debt. With an amount of capital, such as is represented by our public debt, this country could and should have regained her industrial pre-eminence that once had made her the envy of the world. The total capital needs of India, for the fullest possible industrial development of resources known to-day to be full of promise,—and including a margin for the liquidation of the ages old agrarian debt,—have been estimated at Rs. 1,000 crores! If such a sum was skilfully laid out, say in the space of half a generation, India would once more be the smiling garden of the world that it was of old reputed to be. There would then be not a beggar, nor a destitute, nor an illiterate throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent. Nor would she then fail to realise the proud boast, made by one of the Anglo-Indian financiers in the Victorian era, that, given suitable conditions, there is not a single article needed for the wants of man that India could not produce within her own borders and from her own resources. Sir John Strachey made of this his observation the ground for insisting on a policy of absolute non-intervention in matters of industrial development in this country. That tradition, still continued by his successors, has been responsible for that drain of Indian resources,—that backwardness of Indian industry—which has not only added this vast and crushing load of indebtedness to our shoulders; but has resulted in a progressive impoverishment of our people bringing thousands of them to the verge of stavation. Were there, then, no other reason, this single fact would alone suffice to make it imperative on us to scrutinise our burden of "debt" most scrupulously and minutely, so as to discard every one of those obligation for which no warrant can be found in the basic elements of public ethics, in international jurisprudence, or in elementary economics; and to insist on a counter-claim for every item in which the present burden is the result of administrative incompetence, or worse, of our alien bureaucrats not responsible for their acts to the people of India.

DEBTS INDIA MUST REPUDIATE.

I have already enumerated the main divisions of our "public debt", and attempted to show which of these we must in fairness disown, and for how much of the "debt" we must demand a set-off. The "debt" occasioned by the purchase price of the Indian Empire by the British Crown, and payable to the bankrupt East India Company,—Rs. 75 crores in round terms—can on no account, be charged against us. Nor can the "debt" due to sheer administrative incompetence in matters of fiance, e.g., to cover an ordinary deficit; or the ones due to exchange complications. Between the two, I cannot precisely say how much of our "debt" has been occasioned. I have given elsewhere a figure, which I think is very moderate, and may be open to revision at the time of final settlement. For my part, I am satisfied that, were we given a fair trial in an international tribunal, presided over by an impartial jurist, on this double score, India would easily obtain a reduction of the present "debt" figure to the tune of 250 crores! We were in no sense a party to this happening. And when we come to our political majority, and seek to dissolve the trust that has been forced upon us by the unilateral act of our self-made Trustee, we are in mere fairness entitled to demand an account of the trust estate and its management, which will not leave much for the creditor-trustee. On account, moreover, of the Exchange mismanagement and Currency manipulation, our trade in the last half century has suffered an enormous secret damage, for which we ought to be compensated. The loss inflicted on our silver ornaments by the same factor is more obvious, and ought to be similarly treated. Precisely how much this counter-claim would amount to it is all but impossible to say. If my figures were admitted, we should not be a debtor, but a substantially creditor country, if mere justice were done to us. But the claim must be urged, if only to show the many—and often unperceived—directions in which British rule in India has not been for the clear, undisputed, exclusive benefit of India.

IMPERIAL WARS DEBTS.

Next we come to the "debt" incurred on account of British Imperial wars waged by India, under

(Continued on page 14.)

Previous articles appeared on February 17, 24, and 27 and March 5, 10 and 13 respectively.

Notes of the Day.

The Three Ways.

In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday there was a faint echo of the projected anti-salt tax Satyagraha. Some moderate nationalists who admire but do not follow Mahatma Gandhi asked the Government who had before raised the Salt Tax in defiance of the Assembly, if they would not be so good as to abolish the tax altogether. The Responsivist leader Mr. Aney, true to his creed, promptly suggested a compromise, progressive abolition within five years. But the Finance Member, who knew and said that the abolition of the Salt Tax would only be a prelude to the abolition of something more, would not approve of either Mahatma Gandhi's way or the moderate Nationalists'. Government's way, he said, was quite different. They had "under consideration" the whole question of salt production and some Board or Committtee would go into all the relevant questions. Meanwhile the proposal for the abolition—it is supurfluous to add—was lost. It was about the same time that Mahatmaji said to the people of Aslali that the power to remove bad taxes would bring them Swaraj and that the Assembly had not that power.

Down With Brothels

The Bill amending the Prostitution Act of 1923, to be shortly introduced by Government in the Bombay Legislative Council is a much belated measure, but it is better late than never. It penalises the keeping of brothels by men as well as by women. It also punishes even the landlords who abet brothel-keeping and deals more severely with solicitation than the present Act does. The Bill should have a smooth sailing and Miss I. M. Dickinson, nominated by Government as an additional member of the Council for the purpose of the Bill, will no doubt champion it vigorously. The President and the past and present Chairmen of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council have issued an appeal expressing the hope that "the passage of this Bill will not be hindered by the opposition of vested interests, for landlords also will be penalised." They may rest assured that none who cares for decency will have the heart or will be allowed to oppose the measure.

Anti-Priestcraft Propaganda.

The recently started Anti-Priestcraft Association of Bombay has done well to issue a Manifesto expressing full sympathy with the Satyagraha organised by the so-called untouchables at Nasik and condemning the various methods of tyrannising over these people and their sympathisers set in motion by the "Sanatanists run amok." "It is indeed very hard," says the Manifesto, "to draw an adequate picture of the misery of these poor people whom a priest-ridden crowd wants to keep in perpetual slavery." When it is remembered that the "crowd" includes many educated men, it will be realised that the very root evil of superstition, of which priestcraft is but a symptom is to be got rid of. And that can be done only by the fearless preaching of Rationalism.

Silly.

It must be admitted, however, that priestcraft is a serious hindrance in the spread of Rationalism and should, therefore, be most uncompromisingly attacked. Who could have believed that in the twentieth century a Mullaji Saheb would venture to excommunicate some Muslims for shaving their beards? It is something to learn that the Malegaon Dawoodi Bohra Jamait has condemned "the social tyranny" of the Mullaji Saheb, as being quite against the Shariat. But would the excommunication for shaving beards be tolerable if it were allowed or enjoined by the Shariat?

Cause and Effect.

Wife: "Statistics prove that marriage is a preventive of suicide".

Husband: "Yes, and statistics also prove that suicide is a preventive of marriage."

WORLD OF SPORT

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses Which Should Be Thereabout To-day.

(BY "PILOT".)

Splendid support is anticipated for the final fixture to-day. Eight races make up a card of moderate length and fields are of a size to ensure interesting racing.

The Kolhapur stable appears to have a good chance of winning the Queensberry Handicap with Scottish Flag who had such bad luck in his last essay.

The lightly weighted BRAY PRINCE spells the big danger and HOT STUFF has made such rapid improvement that he might easily upset the best.

IRISH RIGHT and TENDER GEE should make the finish of the Brocklesby Stakes an interesting one. The former should just about win.

Note POLAND as a safe investment. The four-year old has good speed and is well in with a chance.

SHANAWAZ if well ridden must win the Bridge Selling Handicap.

A level get away with the others should see STARTER in the fighting line.

I expect CERTAINLY to add to his winning score by taking the Godo-bye Plate.

The Kolhapur bracket represented by SUNRISE and INDIAN STAR is greatly fancied. Both must be in the picture if recent form is instructive.

VITA and GOOD TIME stand out as the two best in the Final Plate.

ABRASH has been running well this season without meeting with the best of luck, but he may find consolation to-day.

A winning opportunity is afforded JEWEL in the race for the Mhow Plate.

Two others who should be troubling the judge are CONQUEROR and WAALIM.

BANGALORE and JASSIR take the eye in the Futurity Plate. The latter has been shaping like a winner on the track.

Suitably handled, BLUE FUNNEL must be "knocking".

RIN TIN TIN, SQUARE DEAL and ARABIAN APPLE look to be the pick of the bunch in the Kut Plate.

Bombay Races.

—:o:—

SELECTION—(By "SENEX.")

2-45 P.M.
THE MHOW PLATE
WAALIM 1
JEWEL 2
CONQUEROR 3

—:o:—

3-15 P.M.
THE FUTURITY PLATE.
BANGALORE 1
JASSIR 2
AAHEDEB 3

—:o:—

3-45 P.M.
THE KUT PLATE.
SQUARE DEAL 1
COLOMBO 2
THE SHIVAJI

—:o:—

4-15 P.M.
THE BRIDGE SELLING HANDICAP.
SHANAVAZ 1
BRIDAULT 2
STARTER 3

—:o:—

4-45 P.M.
THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.
CERTAINLY ... 1
LADY LUCK 2
LUCKY MAN ... 3

—:o:—

5-15 P.M.
THE QUEENSBURY HANDICAP.
SCOTTISH FLAG ... 1
BRAY PRINCE 2
BALLINALEE ... 3

—:o:—

5-45 P.M.
IRISH RIGHT 1
TINDER GEE 2
HARVARD 3

—:o:—

6-15 P.M.
THE FINAL PLATE.
VITA 1
AKRAM 2
GOOD TIME ... 3

PATHE'S GREAT VENTURE.

—:o:—

Opens With Nelson's Love Story.

Perhaps for the first time in motion pictures, a truly colossal reproduction of great historical events has been used solely as the background for a dramatic love story.

The picture is First National's "The Divine Lady" starring Corinne Griffith. It is now being shown at the New Pathe Cinema Theatre as one of the most important offerings of the year, and the greatest achievement of its famous director, Frank Lloyd.

In "The Divine Lady", moreover, even the love drama is a true story. The colourful career of Lady Hamilton, whose influence in the court of Naples and whose love affair with Lord Nelson changed the pages of history for three nations, is highly dramatised, but authentic.

The immortal love story of Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson is told in full detail on the screen as it was written in E. Barrington's biographical novel of that same title, and necessiated the reproduction of some of history's most notable spectacles. These may be seen on the screen, but behind them are many facinating details of picture making that made Lloyd's task in producing it one of the greatest ever attempted. The "Divine Lady" took over a year to produce and everything possible in modern production was done to make the film historically correct.

AN UP-TO-DATE CINEMA.

The New Pathe Cinema is in every detail a counterpart of the most fashionable cinemas in Europe and America. Picture goers will be delighted with the unique system of ventilation. By means of the carrier plant installed in the Cinema, the air is completely changed every five minutes. Over and above this, the air is cleaned and purified before entering the theatre and its even distribution maintained by a special arrangement of fans.

Great credit should be given to Mr. Alex Hague for introducing into India a new lighting system. The entire lighting of the auditorium is controlled by a dimmer enabling the lights to gradually brighten up and dim out instead of flashing on and off, thus eliminating all possible eye-strain.

"NOAH'S ARK" AT WELLINGTON.

—:o:—

Superb Talking And Singing Picture.

Acclaimed by all experts to be, not one of the greatest, but the greatest of all talking and singing pictures yet produced by the cinema industry, the "Noah's Ark," the 2,000,000 dollars Warner Bros. Vitaphone picture, comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Talkies (Dhobi Talao). It is a colossus, gorgeous, sublime picture of the modern times, with its ancient prototypes of the biblical times, the picture is simply massive in its magnificence. It is an epic drama of earth, sea, sky and warring human passions—far flung against the backgrounds of the ancient and the modern worlds. Thrill on thrill-swift-powerful-with the thundering voice of Vitaphone in a crescends of marvellous and unforgettable climaxes, enhance the grandeur and the splendour of this mighty gorgeous picture. "Noah's Ark" is simply stupendous and sensationally sublime. Its pull at the heart-strings is irresistible, as it unfolds the story of two glorious lovers, whose love and faith were everlasting. See and Hear "Noah's Ark." You will be awe-struck with its immensity, fascinated with its tender romance. You will agree that it's the most amazing dramatic creation modern man has ever seen. The pretty, adorable, vivacious Dolores Costello plays the leading role, supported by a gigantic cast of more than 10,000 persons. You are specially recommended to book your seats in advance, to avoid disappointment. The booking is open at the theatre all day throughout from 10 a. m.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED

—:o:—

Larger Than Earth, But Smaller Than Uranus.

LONDON, March 14.

Cambridge (Massachusetts.)—Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard University Observatory, has announced that Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, has discovered a new planet situated beyond Neptune, larger than the earth but smaller than Uranus.—Reuter.

MUSICAL FEAST AT EXCELSIOR

—:o:—

"Rio Rita" For Second Week.

Another week is added to the successful run at the Excelsior Theatre of Radio Pictures' all talking film "Rio Rita" which combines a rare musical feast with a gorgeous and colourful spectacle. The time is slightly altered to 6-15 and 9-45 p.m with an extra matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

This screen version of a beautiful Spanish love romance has been adapted from the famous stage production by Florenz Ziegfeld, America's wellknown producer of musical extravaganza, which played for 62 weeks at Broadway, New York. The great attraction of the film is its magnificant music, both vocal and orchestral which is of a high operatic quality.

Bebe Daniels, the famous screen beauty who claims descent from a Spanish royal family and has been in the films since the age of eight, plays the chief role of a Spanish Senorita. There is the essence of romance in her characterization —the joy of loving, the ecstacy of passionate, love, the tragedy of despair and a rare dignity that her Spanish blood lends to her Spanish role. Her voice is a revelation of exquisite charm and sweetness, which is all the more remarkable, considering that this is her first speaking role. With all the assurance of a grand opera star and a voice that is rich, vibrant and surprisingly wide in range, she sings some of the beautiful love lyrics that were featured in the Ziegfeld stage success, including the tuneful score of "Rio Rita". The principal male role of the daring and romantic lover is ably played by John Boles, a well known star of the musical comedy stage and the screen's greatest tenor singer, who is also heard with his magnificient voice in this film. The glorious singing of the chorus and the symphony orchestra contribute largely to the musical features of the film. The humourous elements are abandant.

GORGEOUS DANCES.

The huge cast of 500 players include a hundred Hollywood beauties who appear in several original dances. A great part of the film is in techni-colours, and its spectacular effect is enhanced by the gorgeous costumes and the lavish sets of the cabaret and the palatial boat. Among the other stars who are featured in the film are Helen Keiser, one of Zeigfeld's "glorified" girls; Dorothy Lee, the brilliant comedienne who scored in another musical film "Syncopation"; Don Alvarado, the well known Spanish actor who plays the mysterious bandit masquerading as General Ravenoff; Nick de Ruiz, former tenor of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co., of New York; Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey who appear in the same comedy roles that they played on Ziegfeld's stage. Altogether, "Rio Rita" is one of the greatest achievements of the screen, both for its entertaining value, artistic effect and technical perfection.

INTERNATIONAL LAW CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

43 States Represented.

LONDON, March 14.

Hague.—The conference on the codification of International Law has opened here. Forty-three States are represented and the delegates number 400. The Soviet has sent an observer.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations described the conference as one of most important ever convoked by League of Nations.—Reuter.

NEW CONVERSION LOAN

—:o:—

Tenders Considered Satisfactory.

LONDON, March 14.

In the Commons Mr. Snowden announced that the result of the Conversion Loan mentioned on 23rd February was that £60,300 thousand had been issued for cash and thrty-two millions issued in exchange for five-and-half per cent. treasury bonds. He regarded this as very satisfactory.—Reuter.

DEATH OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN NATIONAL POEL AND HERO.

—:o:—

On Wednesday the 12th of this month died in Czechoslovakia the nestor of the Czechoslovak poets, Mr. Alois Jirasek, at the age of 79 years. He was a prominent romancer and wrote a number of romances and dramas of which, "The Darkness" is the most remarkable and his works were fully descriptive of the strife of the Czech Nation for deliverance from the German yoke.

During the World War he had the courage to compose and to publish in 1917 a manifest in the name of the Czechoslovak authors which was acclaimed by the whole Nation and contributed towards the maintenance of the national spirit in a time of political oppression. Mr. Jirasek had the great satisfaction to live to see his nation reconquer her independence.

LET TRUTH BE OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

—:o:—

Fight Straight Non-Violent Battle.

MR. BAJAJ CONDEMNS SANATANISTS' TACTICS.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Congress has issued the following statement regarding Nasik Satyagraha:—

"I have read with keen interest the accounts which have appeared in the Press of the peaceful Satyagraha campaign started by the so-called untouchables at Kala Ram Temple in Nasik to vindicate their right of "Darshan," in common with other Hindus. After a full year's earnest efforts with the help of a band of full-time Congress workers in an atmosphere of unprecedented good-will and an amount of positive work achieved through methods of persuasion, I am constrained to say that the progress in the direction has been slow. It has not been such as to fill our agrieved brothren with encouragement and hope. I must also note here with regret that even where the temples have been thrown open to "Untouchables," the reactionary elements among us have often successfully sought to undo what has been done. The determined stand taken up by the "untouchable", men and women, at Nasik therefore, should be regarded as the inevitable result of our own obduracy. For "it is impossible" to quote Mahatma Gandhi," to avoid an exhibition of impatience and worse, if after having awakened them (i. e. the so-called untouchable classes) to a sense of their awful position, we do not succeed in easing it for them before it becomes too late."

ASKING TO WAIT.

Though the Congress has always endorsed in principle peaceful non-violent direct action in the matter of removing untouchability it has not hitherto favoured an actual resort to it, especially by the "untouchables", but has rather exhorted the latter to wait as a matter of good grace to allow their caste Hindu colleagues to try methods of persuasion, etc. That these latter could be advocated only for a time and not for ever has been clearly implied in all that has been said and done during the past 12 months on behalf of the Anti-untouchability Committee.

Though, therefore I should have been much happier to see our "untouchable" leaders leading their community to join the nation's fight against foreign rulers which has begun rather than launching a domestic struggle at this juncture. I cannot quarrel with them for ever, for refusing to take wider views of our problems when there are unfortunately today many more enlighetned groups trying to keep themselves aloof and even misconstrue the nation's resolve with singular lack of vision.

A CONGRATULATION.

I congratulate the organisers of Nasik Satyagraha most heartily for their perfectly peaceful and disciplined behaviour, and am confident that provided they are able to maintain the same to the end they are bound to triumph. I should have been myself happy to take part in it or supported it more actively if I were not engaged in the larger campaign calculated to end all ills and to pave the way as nothing else can to deliver the nation from all bonds political, social as well as economic. But I hope all those who cannot similarly occupy themselves and who believe untouchability to be a stain on Hinduism, will whole-heartedly asociate themselves with the Nasik Satyagrahs and support it in every way they can as long as it is conducted peacefully and in strictly non-violent manner as at present.

NASIK SANATANISTS DENOUNCED.

I have nothing but the strongest condemnation for those so-called Sanatanists of Nasik who if the reports published are true, have not hesitated to intimidate and molest respected and aged local citizens for their having dared to champion the cause of the untouchables and are carrying on a campaign of petty persecutions of poor "untouchable" families in the villages. I also hope that the organisers of the Nasik Satyagraha will spurn all counsels of seeking or securing redress or tactical advantages through Government or legal aid even under greatest provocation, but fight a straight non-violent battle with truth alone as their sheet anchor."

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Elected.

MADRAS, March 14.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been elected to the Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency by a large majority of votes.—A. P.

COTTON CONTRACTS REPEAL BILL.

—:o:—

Legislative Council Discussion.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Friday proceeded with the discussion of non-official Bill. Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman took his seat on Thursday as he was returned unopposed in place of Mr. B. T. Desai.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) asked for permission to introduce a Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contract's Act, 1922. He said the Act had outlived the purpose for which it was brought into existence and there was no longer any necessity for it.

Major W. Ellis Jones (nominated) opposed the proposition and said the term of the measure expired at the end of this year and several organised bodies connected with the cotton trade had suggested to Government to renew the Act in the interest of the trade and the cultivators. If the Bill was introduced it would prejudice the interest of these bodies.

The permission was granted and the Bill was formally introduced.

HOUSES FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay South) then introduced a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. Mr. Rahimtoola explained that "in view of the continued trade depression and of the consequent depressed state of the land market in the City of Bombay the disposal of the Improvement Trust plots is much hampered and, therefore, a number of plots are lying idle on the hands of the Trust especially in the north of the Island. Applications are being made to the Trust and specially by their staff to grant them facilities by way of Building Loans. The object of the Bill is to enable the Trust to provide facilities by way of advances to persons of moderate means who desire to take up land for the erection of small buildings mainly for residential purposes. The advances will be made by the Trust in accordance with the rules to be framed by the Committee and approved by the Board."

Mr. S. K. Bole supported the Bill.

Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai opposed the Bill and said it should not be rushed through in a hurry, as a conference was proposed to held between the Municipal Corporation and the Government in regard to the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality. After the conference there would be time enough to consider the question. The plots at Khar were sold on the security of lands to those who took loans from Government to build buildings which was not the case with the Improvement Trust. He therefore suggested waiting for some time.

A SURPRISED KNIGHT.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar was surprised at the opposition of the Minister of Local Self-Government and said there was no guarantee that the deliberations of the conference would end in two or three months or in two or three years and he asked if it was fair to the Improvement Trust to wait so long. It was Government who first started the policy of housing scheme by advancing loans to dispose of plots of the Development Department and what the Improvement Trust did was to follow the example of the Government.

WHOSE SINS?

The sole revenue of the Improvement Trust was from land and if Government hampered in that way, he failed to see how the Trust was going to have revenue to meet expenditure and pay interest on loans. The lip sympathy of the Minister was ruinous to Bombay City and if the Improvement Trust is bankrupt, its sins will be on the head of the Minister. (Laughter.)

Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government: Its sins will be on the heads of those members who have mismanaged the Improvement Trust.

Sir Vasantrao: The Improvement Trust has at least built chawls for the poor and now propose to build buildings for the middle class. There is no question of past sins.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay North) supported the Bill and said it benefitted Government, Improvement Trust, Municipality and also the middle class citizens.

Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman urged the Minister for Local Self-Government to withdraw his opposition as the Bill was intended for the middle class citizens of Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank opposed the Bill as the margin of safety in advancing loans was very little.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay North) urged the Government to enable the Improvement Trust to dispose of their plots just as Government had done with their plots at Khar.

BILL LOST.

The President put to vote the first reading of the Bill and it was lost in the division by 29 votes against 34.

CORPORATION'S SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then introduced the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Mr. Rahimtoola in explaining the objects of the Bill said:—

"Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1883, the election of the Schools Committee as a whole never takes place. Four members retire every year and their places are filled up. When there were twelve members on the Committee a member once elected gets a life of three years, whilst now when there are sixteen members his life is of four years, i.e., one year more than the life of the Corporation. In the case of the Standing Committee a new committee is appointed after general elections and half the number of members retire every year. A new Corporation after general elections never gets a chance of appointing its Schools Committee. This is not a desirable state of affairs."

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

RAHIMTOOLA'S TRIPLETS.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola then introduced one more Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. This Bill gave the right of asking questions to Councillors of the Commissioner just as the Trustees did in the Board meeting and interpellated the Chief Officer. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

UNIVERSITY AND LABOUR.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay University Act, 1928. In this Bill Mr. Joshi sought representation of the Labour interests in the University Senate. The Bombay Municipality, Improvement Trust and Port Trust had given representations to the Labour and Mr. Joshi referred to the speech of Sir C. V. Mehta in which he gave an assurance to consider the claims of the Labour if they were properly organised and asked the Government to redeem their promise by passing the Bill.

Mr. A. N. Surve, Mr. Syed Munawar and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole supported the Bill which will be further discussed on Tuesday next.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

—:o:—

Sub-Committee Appointed.

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Council of All-India Muslim League met to-day, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. It appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Mr. Jinnah, Sir Muhamed Shafi, Nawab Yusuf, Minister, U. P. Government, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavy, Mr. Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Tafail Ahmed and Mr. Asaf Ali to decide on the venue and time for the next annual Conference of the League.

The question of election of President for the next session was postponed. Eight new members were admitted into the Council, while the question of filling up a number of vacancies was postponed to the next meeting.—A. P.

C-in-C. Bids Goodbye To Meerut Garrison.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Commander-in-Chief inspected yesterday troops of Meerut Garrison at a farewell parade under the command of Brigadier Dashwood Strettell. The following troops were on parade; 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, 28th Field Brigade R.A., 1st Bn. The Dorsetshire Regiment, 3rd Indian Divisional Signals and a detachment of "C" Transport Depot. After the parade His Exellency visited the unit lines and bade goodbye individually to the British and Indian Officers of each Unit—A. P.

AMANULLAH'S BROTHER IN RANGOON.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

Sardar Ameen Jan, brother of ex-King Amanullah and Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan, Afghan Trade Agent arrived in Rangoon to-day from Calcutta by the S. S. "Aronda." They have been kept on board the ship and their immediate movements are not known.—Free Press.

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BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL DECLARES "WAR"

Recognition To Indian Medical Degrees Refused.

SENSITIVE NATIONALISM "PENALISED"!

LONDON, March 14.

The British Medical Journal announces that Executive Committee of the General Medical Council has decided to refuse to recognise for time being medical degrees of the Indian Universities.

It is pointed out that recognition for some years has been conditional. It now lapses entirely.

It is added that roots of controversy extend far beyond immediate point at issue, factors to be considered including proud and sensitive Indian Nationalism instinctively suspicious of British ideals of education and character; also certain Indian customs which limit opportunities of obstetric instuction and the difficulties connected with language and differing standards of civilization in India.—Reuter.

MORE VILLAGE OFFICIALS RESIGN AT GANDHI'S CALL.

(Continued from Page. 1).

tels, Ravanias who can be counted in thousands are so much attached to Gandhiji and the Sardar that any day they are prepared to try conclusions with Government the moment the latter lays its hands on Gandhiji.

Government must beware of letting loose a force so potent and formidable as this. If Government further continue their policy of repression in Gujarat it will not be long before the Government machinery in this part of the country is completely paralysed.

GANDHIJI REACHES VASNA.

To-day on the third day of the Swaraj March Gandhiji and his army continued their march at six in the morning from Navagam and reached Vasna, a village seven miles further off a little after 8 o'clock when crowds of villagers from surrounding villages greeted them. There will be a meeting of Vasna villagers at 3 p. m. and large crowds are expected to assemble.

Considerable response is coming both to the Sardar's appeal to village officials to give up their jobs. It is reported that the people of Bareja are closing down the liquor shops in the village, in obedience to the advice of Mahatmaji.

OFFICIALS RESIGN.

A number of Mukhis and other village officials have tendered their resignations and their posts have not yet been filled, nor are they likely to filled unless Government import people from outside. The villagers of Memdabad are thoroughly dissatisfied with the Annevari in their place and they are prepared to launch satyagraha on that issue. And Gandhiji has blessed them in their resolve. Every village through which the "army" proceeds is presenting a purse to Gandhiji and rich men have promised liberal monetary support to the Satyagraha movement. This evening the party camps at Matar, a taluka place, nearly four miles from Kaira.

KINGDOM OF GOD ON EARTH.

Christian Missionarie's Hope.

(From our Special Representative.)

MATAR, Mar. 14.

Mahatmaji arrived at Vasna and was given a rousing reception and has put up in an open field in a cottage under a mango tree. It is understood that the police Patel, Mahalej, who has resigned his police patelship, is not a Mahomedan but Hindu. He was called by the Collector to come in person and so he sought Mahatmaji's advice, who advised him to go and see the Collector and adhere to his resignation, if he had given it willingly.

KINGDOM OF GOD.

To see Gandhiji large crowds are coming and some Missionaries from Akola and Berar came and hadan interview with Gandhiji. They said that the Kingdom of Lord Jesus should review on earth, if Gandhiji wanted to have peace and truth in the world.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

At quarter to seven Gandhiji and the army of Satyagrahis crossed the border of Ahmedabad District and entered into Kaira District. Considerable importance was attached to this particular stage of the march, as it was apprehended that here he would be served with an order not to make any speech within the borders of the District. Precisely on the border, somebody made a remark that they were entering into Kaira District. Gandhiji who was in the hearing distance understood the import of the remark and answered it with a broad smile. Nothing happened on the border except that the feeling of the people who accompanied the march was a little relieved. Just at the time of sunset Mahatmaji and his army reached the camp at Navagam. They were received by Gopaldas Darbar and the people of the village in the usual traditional manner. The Mukhi (or the Patel) of the village garlanded Gandhiji with a yarn garland and applied the auspicious vermilion mark and "akshta" to his forehead. He was then escorted to an open space where evening prayers were offered. At several places along the route the villagers thronged the road eagerly awaiting the arrival of the "army".

PRAYER AFTER RECEPTION

The feature of the reception given by Navagam was the beating of drums and cymbals and blowing of long pipes. These instruments are used by villagers only on ceremonial occasions. Over a thousand people attended the prayer where Gandhiji did not make any speech since the regular meeting was announced at eight in the night. The Mukhi of the village presented to Gandhiji the account of the national work done by the village. A large number of so-called Untouchabies, including several ladies, had come to Navagam from neighbouring places to have the 'darshan'. It was a happy sight to see these people freely mixing with the crowds. Navagam is a village in the Matar Taluka which is a part of Kaira District. The village small as it is has been noted for its excellent national work. The Army camped in a Dharamshala on the side of a nice-looking pond which is used as an irrigation tank. In the Dharamshala there is a small temple of Hanumanji. It is significant to note that the spot selected for camping of the national army is invariably invested with the sanctity of a temple. The meeting at Navagam was attended by thousands of people who had come on foot from long distances. Gandhiji made the same appeal to the villagers. He asked them to release the Sardar by making themselves as brave as he (the Sardar). He again stressed the necessity of every one of them using Khaddar.

One encouraging incident at the meeting was that the village Patel tendered the resignation of his office to Gandhiji in response to the appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai made at the time of going to jail. Gandhiji asked the Patel whether he had done it of his own will or as a result of pressure. The Patel smilingly replied that it was his sweet will and not any pressure.

MARCH TOWARDS VASANA.

To-morrow the party proceeds at six-thirty to Vasana, a village about seven miles further off on the route. Camping here in the morning it marches again in the afternoon towards Matar a taluka place.

ONE MORE POLICE PATEL RESIGNS.

—:o:—

"Don't Obey Orders Of Irresponsible Govt."

CAMP, WASNA, Mar. 14.

Unmindful of the scorching sun above Mahatma Gandhi addressed a public meeting here this afternoon. Addressing the gathering Gandhiji said that he was a thoroughly practical man and as much he asked them to remove untouchability from the village. He scented that he was given accommodation outside village because he had "untouchables" with him. If that was so he was sorry.

"As long as there was no Government responsible to the people they must refuse to obey any illegal orders, he concluded.

ONE MORE POLICE PATEL RESIGNS.

One more Police Patel of Vadi has resigned.

Mahatma Gandhi and party left for Matar this evening.

Owing to heavy puss traffic and mail telegraph office at out of way places the Telegraph Department have made special arrangement of a special telegraphist who is travelling according to party programme and helping the village Telegraph Office.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI RETURNS BACK THE PONY.

—:o:—

LORRYFUL OF MISSIONARIES. SEE HIM ON THE MARCH.

CAMP, VASNA, Mar. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here this morning. This is the fourth halt. Gandhiji was as usual cheerful. One volunteer had a slight fever. He is fasting and expecting to be alright. The party has travelled about 28 miles from Ahmedabad.

The Police Patel of Mahelaj who had announced his resignation yesterday, had interviewed with Gandhiji and said that he had been asked by the Collector of Kaira to see him. Gandhiji replied that he should see the Collector unhesitatingly and if resignation was voluntary he must stuck to it.

A lorry full of Christian missionaries as also some other missionaries who had come down from Akola, Berar and other far-off places arrived here and had interview with Gandhiji.

"We told Gandhi" said a missionary to a "Free Press" representative that the Kingdom of Jesus was kingdom of truth and peace. No human Government could go on without righteousness, peace and truth. If Gandhiji wanted peace and truth and righteousness, he must try to bring back the kingdom of Lord Jesus.

Gandhiji has returned the pony back from Bareja as he thought he would not require it.—Free Press.

MAHATMA SUFFERS FROM RHEUMATIC.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 14.

This morning's march of Gandhiji's party was of nine miles. Mahatmaji is suffering from rheumatism which becames rather acute last night. He has been walking with a great strain. In fact for a major portion of this morning's tramp he had to lean on the shoulders of two boys. He refused either to ride on horse, or be carried by any one but walked all nine miles without any halt even for a moment.—Free Press.

REVENUE ASSESSMENT & REMISSION.

—:o:—

Peasants Seek Mahatma's Advice.

(Gandhiji's Camp.)

BAREJA, March 13.

Gandhiji had a busy time in the noon to-day when he had a large number of visitors. Several people from Mehmedabad taluka came for the "darshan" of Gandhiji, and asked him what they should do, in case the enquiries that are being made now by the Government regarding revenue assessment and remission of Mehmedabad Taluka were against them, as their leader Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was in jail. Gandhiji replied that they must refuse to pay the revenue taxes if they found them excessive or if they have reason to believe that they were unfairly treated.

Some volunteers of the party marched round the village and explained to the villagers the advantages and ways of keeping their villages in a good sanitary condition.—Free Press.

WAS IT A MOVE FOR COMPROMISE ?

—:o:—

Sir P. Pattani's Disclaimer.

GANDHIJI'S CAMP, BAREJA, March 13.

The report that Sir Prabasankar Pattani had a conversation with Mahatmaji for a compromise is contradicted. Sir Pattani merely paid a friendly visit to Gandhiji.—Free Press

NAWGAM PROVES ITS METTLE.

—:o:—

Mahatma Wants Strength And Courage, Not Money.

Camp, NAWGAM, March 13.

"Nawgam has proved its mettle" said a villager when the resignations were placed in Gandhiji's hands.

Addressing the meeting Gandhiji said he expected a great deal from the Kaira District. It was in this district that Sirdar Vallabhbhai was arrested. The Government perhaps thought that Vallabhbhai was all in all Kaira District and that was why it arrested him. The Magistrate had the temerity to sign the order of prohibition and that showed their miserable condition. "I want your strength and courage and not your money," said Gandiji, and enquired whether the resignations were voluntary and whether they would stick to their decision. One after another, the village officers who had resigned, got up and said that they were quite voluntary and they had willingly resigned.

Continuing, Gandhiji congratulated them on their resolve and courage. "It will not be enough if I and my party of volunteers prepare salt. You must also help me in my campaign actively. I consider the resignations as an auspicious beginning. I have now better and new things to show to you. The programme of breaking the salt monopoly is the final idea that I could conceive of and this is my final battle of life," he concluded.

POLICE PATELS RESIGN.

Police Patels of Wasna and Nawgam have resigned.—Free Press.

SHETH AMBALAL SARABHAI

—:o:—

Will He Join Mahatma's Movement ?

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 13.

Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai, millowner of Ahmedabad also, it is rumoured, is to join the movement if Mahatmaji is arrested. He remained with Mahatmaji upto Navagam, where public meeting was held after half an hour. Mahatmaji addressing said that he hoped very much from Kaira District. He further stated that he learnt the news of resignation of the Mukhi and also of eight Matadars of the town which to him was the good beginning of his fight in Kaira District. He said Vallabhbhai also hoped very much from Kaira and so he had come there to enquire the situation. But Government believed that it would be very critical position of Government if Vallabhbhai is allowed to move in the district and so seeking any reason Government arrested him. But Vallabhbhai feels nothing in jail. What you are going to do is the question at present. I do not want money but real work from you. If you all say that we shall be ready to go in jail if I were arrested I shall be very much pleased.

Mahatmaji was given the purse of Rs. 125 from the village of Nawanagar.

MAHADEV DESAI'S SPADE-WORK.

Appeals For Funds And Volunteers

SURAT, March 14.

Mr. Mahadev Desai after addressing huge meetings at Bardoli and at Jalalpur yesterday arrived here at 10 p. m. and addressed here a large meeting at Gandhi Chowk. He appealed for funds and for volunteers. In response to his appeal Rs. 67 was collected on the spot and twelve volunteers were enlisted. He showed the audience a sample of salt which he had manufactured.

PROGRAMME IN SURAT DIST.

The following programme of Gandhiji's march in Surat District was announced at the meeting:—Arrival in Olpad Taluka, Bhatgam village on the morning of the 26th. On the evening arrival at Mahamadpur. On the 27th Sandhir and Delad. On the 28th Chhapra, Bhatha and Surat. At Surat Gandhiji will camp near the station where the last session of the Hindu Mahasabha assembled. On the 29th Dindoli and Vanz in Chorasi Taluka. On the 30th Dhaman and Jalalpur. On the 31st Pethan and Kadri. On April 1st the party will reach Dandi village, the venue of the Satyagraha.

At Bardoli a meeting of the taluka people promised 1001 volunteers before Gandhiji reaches Dandi.

Mr. Mahadev Desai was also assured that all Patels and Talatis of Bardoli taluka would resign.

RESIGNATIONS.

It is understood that some resignations have already been received by local workers who will forward them to Government.—A. P.

Jamshedpur Observes Satyagraha Day.

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 13.

A crowded meeting of Jamshedpur citizens was held yesterday evening at the Town Maidan to commemorate the Civil Disobedience Day and discuss the situation arising out of. Several speakers addressed and Mahatmaji's letter to the Viceroy was read and explained. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Independence Resolution passed on the 26th January and congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrest.—Free Press.

"Mahatma's Movement Has Failed," Says Lord Peel.

LONDON, March 13.

Lord Peel in an interview on his arrival at Plymouth declared that Mahatma Gandhi had covered himself with rialcule and that Gandhi was fully conscious that his movement had failed.—Reuter.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" INACCUEACIES.

—:o:—

REGINALD REYNOLD'S RETORT.

WASNA, Mar. 14.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds who took Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy issues the following statement:—

Repeated references to me in the "Times of India" as the editor in charge of the "Young India" are among the many inaccuracies of that paper with regard to me. I am merely assisting Mr. Mahadeo Desai who is now our acting Editor, but in the event of my filling that post, I hope to observe a higher standard of truth than the "Times of India" has recently exhibited.—Free Press.

MOVEMENT OVERDUE.

—:o:—

Ought To Have Started It 2 Years Ago, Says Mahatma.

(Gandhiji's Camp.)

BAREJA, March 13.

In reply to a "Daily Express" (London) representative, who interviewed him, Gandhiji said this afternoon, that looking to the response that was given by the people he felt that the movement was over due and he ought to have started it at least two years ago and that the country is well prepared for Satyagraha.—Free Press.

"CENT PER CENT LIE."

—:o:—

ALLEGED DONATION TO GANDHI FUND.

Mr. Birla's Denial.

DELHI, March 13.

With reference to the report appearing in the London press that he has made a donation of £50,000 to the Gandhi Fund, Mr. G. D. Birla, interviewed by the Associated Press said, "It is a cent per cent. lie. Neither Gandhiji asked me nor have I made a donation."—A.P.

ENROLMENT OF SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

MORADABAD, March 14.

Twenty persons, including 3 ladies, have enrolled themselves as volunteers to take part in Mahatma Gandhi's Civil Disobedience campaign.—A. P

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Brokers' Ask For Change In Constitution.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was held on Thursday in the Association's rooms in Shaik Memon Street, Mr. C B Mehta presiding, to consider the steps to be taken in view of the expiry of the Cotton Contracts Act on December 31, 1930:—

Mr. Begraj Gupta, in the course of his speech said it was reported in reliable circles that the Government intended to extend the Act for a number of years. More than three-fourths of the members of the East India Cotton Association Limited, or to put it the other way, three panels out of six panels, that is brokers and the sellers of cotton, feel and have felt too much worried and disgusted with the constitution of the said Association. Why then are the Government playing into the hands of a certain favoured group of traders who represent only a very small minority?

The Government know it full well that the object of the Act was to do away with wreckless gambling in cotton so as to safeguard the cotton trade as a whole. And with that aim in view perhaps the famous Kacha Khandi case was launched and though the Government achieved some success they must be knowing that another rival Association has sprung which carries the same business in another shape and form.

Not only that but poor citizens of very scanty means are being daily robbed of their little saving in gambling in "Futures" and "Ankh-Farak" through the instrumentality of Radio. Do not the Government now see that this act has practically done nothing to check gambling which is going on in full swing?

The so-called reforms introduced by the Association have rendered the marketing charges very high and we find that they are increased to such an extent that our port is the most costly one in the whole world.

Continuing he said: We can no longer tolerate the partial and most biassed policy of the east India Cotton Association. If Government want to do justice in the matter they must clear their policy in this respect, as we find that their policy since 1918 in this matter had been causing extraordinary suspicion in the minds of cotton traders.

There is a group of cotton traders who consider it below their dignity to enlist themselves as brokers but who in their heart of hearts desire to control them so as to acquire superamacy over the whole trade. The brokers have so far proved a sort of menance to their designs. Now the same group is attempting to enslave the brokers in the name of reforms and minimising gambling by wrongly impressing upon the Government that such results can be achieved by the present Act.

SUPPORT SWAMINARAYAN'S BILL.

I am not one of those who support Mr. Swaminarayan's bill; but I am a supporter of the East India Cotton Association with reasonable changes in its constitution. I am of opinion that the constitution of the Association should be so changed as to be on the lines of justice and fair play. If on the other hand the Government do not see their way to accept the opinion of the Indian merchants in general, and extends the Act as it is, I see then no reason why we should all not support Mr. Swaminarayan's bill.

In the end I would request you all to postpone trading in New Contract 1930-31 until and unless we are given an assurance by Government that they would bring about such reasonable changes in the constitution of the East India Cotton Association which would be acceptable to us.

Resolutions were then passed condemning the constitution of the E. I. Association and resolving that before placing contracts for 1930-31 other associations should be consulted.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder of this coupon

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

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(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

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(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

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FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of the occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall not extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

Nuts may come from Barcelona but——

THE best oats *can* come only from Scotland. The rolling mists and mild sunshine of Scotland produce a type of oat which no other country has ever rivalled. Supreme in quality. Delicious in flavour. Richest of all in strength-giving nourishment.

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RAJRATNA.
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A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

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HIGHER APPOINTMENTS IN PORT TRUST.

Trustee's Assurance Of Their Desire For Indianisation.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 11th March 1930, the following were the main items of business disposed of.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was re-elected as the representative of the Bombay Port Trust on the Governing Body of the I M M T S "Dufferin" for the ensuing term of 2 years.

The audited accounts for the half year ending 30th September 1929 were approved for submission to Government and publication in the Bombay Government Gazette.

The Trustees considered a letter from the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the subject of Indianisation of higher appointments in the Bombay Port Trust Service and approved reply in the following terms:—

With reference to your letter No. 185 dated 29th January 1930, on the subject of Indianisation of the higher appointments in the Port Trust service, I am directed to say that your representation has been carefully considered by the Board of Trustees and I am to reply as follows. For convenience of reference the various subjects referred to in your letter are dealt with under separate headings.

(a) "Indianisation of higher appointments in the Engineering Department (Civil Branch) of the Bombay Port Trust." The Trustees are not aware on what information you base your statement that "out of the 13 superior posts in the Civil Branch of the services, only one post is held by an Indian". Full details of the distribution of the various senior appointments were furnished to you under my letter No. 871 of 2nd March 1928 from which it will be seen that the above statement is incorrect. In the Civil Branch of the Department "the superior posts" are generally understood to include all appointments from Sub-Engineer upwards, i.e. all posts graded on a maximum of Rs. 500 per month or over. There are at present 30 such posts (including that of the Personal Assistant), of which 1 is vacant, 7 are held by Europeans, 1 by a domiciled Anglo-Indian and 21 by Indians. Even if the designation of superior posts is restricted to the 14 most senior posts in the Civil Engineering Branch of the Department,—which includes the post of Personal Assistant and eliminates all below the rank of Junior Assistant Engineer (Rs. 600—40—800),—It will be seen that your figures are incorrect, as the officers holding these posts consist of 7 Europeans, 1 domiciled Anglo-Indian and 5 Indians; one post remains to be filled.

As regards the prospects of the Indian Sub-Engineers in the service it will be observed from the preceding paragraph that there are already 5 Indian officers in the Department who are senior to the Sub-Engineer grade and as you are aware, 2 Indian Sub-Engineers have recently been sent to England at the expense of the Port Trust in order to gain further experience in Dock and Harbour Engineering so as to qualify them for further promotion in the service when an opportunity offers. The future prospects of the existing Indian Sub-Engineers depend on vacancies and on the suitability of the individual officers for promotion to a position of greater responsibility when such an opportunity arises. I am to point out that 10 years ago not a single appointment in the Department graded at Rs. 500 a month or over was held by an Indian Officer and there were only two Indian Engineers drawing, with personal allowances, pay in excess of this figure. To-day 21 such appointments are held by Indian Engineers. The Trustees hope that these facts will convince your Committee of the intention and desire of the Board to Indianise the higher ranks of the Department as and when opportunities occur.

(b) "Indianisation of the Mechanical Engineering Branch and Dredging Service." I am to inform you that the Trustees have at present a scheme under consideration for creation of a post of Assistant Mechanical Superintendent on probation, to be filled by an Indian possessing the requisite training. Details of the scheme will be furnished to your Chamber as soon as it is finally approved by the Board.

"NOT ENTIRELY CORRECT STATEMENT."

As regards your statement that the superior posts in the Mechanical Branch, are entirely held by non-Indians. I am to say that this is not entirely correct as there are 9 Indians in the Mechanical, Dredging and Railway Engineering Branches graded at Rs. 300 and over and one graded up to Rs. 650. Ten years ago there were only 3 Indians graded at Rs 300 or over. The reason why the senior supervising posts are held by Europeans has already been explained in previous correspondence i.e. that these posts on the mechanical side are of a specialised nature and are held by men of long experience and special training in Mechanical Engineering and that such men have hitherto not been available in India. The Port Trust has done what it can to encourage young Indians to take up Mechanical Engineering as a profession by regularly training a number of paid apprentices in their Workshops; the Board are now considering a further extension in this direction, as indicated above. As cavancies occur the Trustees intend to make every effort to find suitable and qualified Indians to fill them.

As regards Dredging Officers I am to say that the same arguments apply in view of the specialised nature of their work. Qualified Indian Dredging Masters and Chief Engineers of Dredgers are still practically non-existent because the facilities for training men from their youth up in dredger builders yards and other specialised workshops do not exist in this country. The figure quoted above includes however 3 Indian Engineers of Hopper Barges in the Dredging fleet graded at Rs. 400-20-500. The Trustees will consider the feasibility of your suggestion as regards encouraging more Indian employees to obtain Board of Trade Certificates with a view to qualifying for promotion to Dredging Engineers as vacancies occur.

With reference to your remarks regarding Indians on the dredging establishment who hold an Inland Master's Certificate, I am to point out that this qualification bears no relationship to Mechanical Engineering but is merely a navigational qualification. The Indian Officers of the Flotilla to whom you refer have no prospects in the service beyond the grade of Master.

NON-TECHNICAL DEPTS.

(c) "Indianisation of higher appointments in non-technical Departments". The Trustees are unable to follow your statement that "out of 35 higher posts in these non-technical services only 3 posts are held by Indians at present". In my letter above referred to you were informed that out of 39 posts graded at Rs. 500 or over in the Secretary's, Accounts, Stores, Docks, Land and Bunders and Railway Departments, 14 were held at that time by Europeans, 8 by Indians and 17 by domiciled Anglo-Indians. The number of Indian Officers has since increased to 9. A further step towards Indianisation has been taken by the appointment of two Indian probationers to the Docks Department with a view to future promotion to the higher posts when vacancies occur subject to their proving their capability.

The Trustees are of opinion that the process of Indianisation in the Port Trust has been proportionately more rapid during recent years than in any other public body in India. In the non-technical Departments, and even in semi-technical appointments such as the senior posts in the Railway, Docks and Land Departments no European officer has been recruited for the past 7 years. Vacancies have been filled by Indians, either by recruitment from outside or by promotion. It is only possible to Indianise the Departments as vacancies occur and this the Trustees are doing.

PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS.

(d) "Proposed publication of a statement detailing the qualifications and experience required for the higher appointments throughout the Port Trust". The Trustees are in agreement with the views on this subject which were communicated to you in my letter referred to above. When it is necessary to recruit officers from outside the service, the educational and other qualifications required are fully detailed in the advertisement. Your suggestion that the Port Trust should now publish in the press and issue to the various Educational qualifications a statement detailing the educational qualifications required for all the senior posts throughout their service is, in the opinion of the Trustees, impracticable. Service conditions are not immutable, —changes in pay and cadre have to be made from time to time and the Trustees are not prepared to tie themselves down indefinitely to a particular schedule. They are further of opinion that it would be impossible to find a precedent in any public service for adopting the procedure you suggest.

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No. 4 Office Mode Rs. 195. No. 3 for Office & Travelling Rs. 160 net, for Sewing Machines from Rs. 70/- Bombay.

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HUNDREDS OF WOMEN'S LIVES ARE SHORTENED BY DOMESTIC SLAVERY:
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(The Cheapest Modern Fuel for Cooking and Water-heating)

Fortunate are the families who know the comforts of GAS Cooking and Heating. In the City of Bombay GAS is the great convenience to-day. Any one who has used it would never again use coal or the dangerous kerosene oil stoves or wood, for cooking or heating. To deny this convenience in this day of cheap GAS SUPPLY is a GREAT INJUSTICE to your housewife and family.

RESOLVE TO-DAY

that beginning this year you are going to provide a comfortable kitchen for your housewife to work in. You will find to your delight that GAS cooks the cooking and not the Cook.

Starting a GAS heater is as easy as lighting a match: GAS is all-fuel—no waste. Every cubic foot you buy will produce profitable heat. It is 100% controllable. It is the ready-to-use energy placed on tap at your burner.

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How happy does your housewife feel when she can turn a valve and light a match to heat or cook. Then imagine her joy in completing her whole cooking in a few minutes.

No more breaking coal—no more taking out ashes, building fires, cleaning up dust and dirt. Think how modern the kitchen without its coal buckets, boxes, and pokers, without dirt, dust, ashes or discomfort. A neat little GAS RING or COOKER is all that you need to replace all this filth.

Your housewife will have hours more to spend with her family—hours more to enjoy life—reading, recreation, etc.

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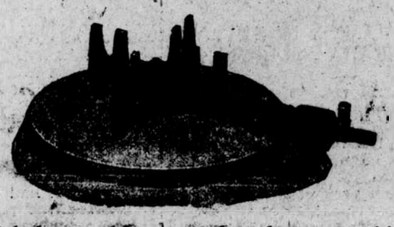

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N.B.—A very beautiful coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Ramandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

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Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are;—

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

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The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture or packing.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

What the People Say

LIGHTING AT BANDRA STATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have inaugurated their electric service, it is well that the Administration turn their attention to such an important station as Bandra. A new joint platform has been constructed at that station both for G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. suburban trains, but the platform lighting leaves much to be desired. Those who arrive at this station from Victoria Terminus by G. I. P. Railway electric trains and wait for B. B. & C. I. Railway connecting trains, have to rub their anxious eyes before they can scan over the pages of an evening's newspaper: the lighting is poor indeed!

Will the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway move in this matter and arrange to have better lighting at Bandra station in the interests of the public?—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

A G. I. P. GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I on behalf of the local passengers who come and go from Parel Station G. I. P. Railway have to draw through the columns of your esteemed paper, the attention of the G. I. P. Railway administration to the fact that the indicator of train provided at Parel station, does not show the time of trains. There is only a board standing still without any movement and more over there are no signs of figures of a watch to show the time on the board.

Hence I am at a loss to know whether the indicator has also, like the strikers of the Railway Administration, downed tools!

Much inconvenience is caused to the passengers especially to the office clerks by the entire cessation of this indicator.—yours etc.,

K. L. BARVE

SMALL-POX IN SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Because three children die of small-pox at Mr. Gandhi's Ashram, the timid and the nervous ask Gandhiji to allow the inmates to get vaccinated, as if vaccination prevented people from taking small-pox!

Here is direct evidence that the vaccinated do take the disease. In the small-pox epidemic (1871) for instance in Berlin alone where vaccination and re-vaccination are compulsory no less than 17,038 persons of all ages took small-pox after vaccination and 2,884 of them died. Of these Berlin cases 2,240 were under ten years of age and no less than 736 of these children died. The total of vaccinated small-pox from 1865-1874 runs to 23,642 cases. 3,368 of them being fatal, so that not only do vaccinated people take small-pox, but also die of the disease.

Further, Dr. Collin, Chief Medical Officer of the Paris Small-pox Hospital, told the Royal Commission of two hundred nurses revaccinated under his own eyes, of whom 15 took small-pox and one died.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

STEEL & IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Steel Protection Bill was introduced in 1927, there was Imperial Preference by the back door. In the Cotton Protection Bill, it is by open door. In Friday's debate in the Legislative Assembly, Sir, George Rainy is reported to have asked Sir Purshottamdas "Was it for this that he as President of the Tariff Board proposed the Steel Protection Bill for India?"

The proper reply to his question should be that the Bill gave more protection to British steel works than to Tata Steel Works as will be seen from the following figures.

DIFFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

	British	Foreign.
Angles & Tees	Rs. 19	30
Bar	26	37
Beams	19	30
Sheets	35	59
Plates	20	38

The imports from United Kingdoms of these articles in 1925-26 is of a year before Imperial Preference and those of 1927/28 and 1928/29 are of two years after protection. The figures are in thousand tons:—

	1925-26 Tons.	1927-28 Tons.	1928-29 Tons.
Angles & Tees	10	23	28
Bars	14	23	46
Beams	33	63	67
Sheets	10	18	23
Plates	10	18	23
Tons.	77	145	187

Thus Imperial Preference in steel has increased the import of British Steel by 250 per cent. in two years without doing much benefit to Tata Steel Works for they have now to compete with powerful British Steel Works.

I hope some Assembly members will give a present of these figures to Sir George Rainy and Mr. H. P. Mody.—Yours, etc.,

IRON MERCHANT.

GUJARAT YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the Gujarat Youth Conference which it is proposed to hold on the 22nd and 23rd inst. In this connection I want to point out to those who are in charge of the Conference the fact that I. A. & I.Sc. examination of the Bombay University commence on the 24th inst. and the B.A. and B.Sc., examination on the 1st of April. Now, it will not be exaggeration on my part to say that the Conference will end in fiasco without the presence of students, which, for the reason mentioned above, has been made impossible. I, therefore strongly request those to whom the charge of the Conference has been entrusted, to postpone the Conference uptill the 10th of April if they wish that the Conference should end in success and that it should be a representative one.—Yours, etc.

MOHAN R. CHOKHAWALA,
Hon. Sec.
Surat Students' Brotherhood,
Navapura,
Dalia Sheri Surat.
March 6

ANTI-PRIESTCRAFT ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the scare-mongering Correspondents of the "Times of India" who state that the Anti Priestcraft Association is going to send to the dogs and what not, may I be permitted to draw the attention of your readers that this Association supplies really a long felt want?

The meeting on Sunday, 2nd March was a decided success, and clearly showed that hope of India viz. the Youth of India, are decidedly not in favour of Priests and Priestcraft; they are against the communal and dividing spirit fostered and encouraged by these Priests and the Youth are out to treat one another not as Hindus, Parsis, Jains, Moslems but as Indians with equal rights for all.

It only requires a little reflection to find out that if Priests and Religion had not divided and embittered the people of India, India to-day would have been one united nation and Swaraj would have been ours years ago.

I do not see why our leaders do not recognize the urgency of a national education of the masses as a surer way to Swaraj; in any case they should help this newly formed Association, start their own journal, distribute literature and cheap reprints of Rationalistic books &c. &c. in every way they can.

Another good thing for this Association would be to, start a crematorium for Indians. This would remove the sting from the threats of these priestly bullies, who threaten that they will perform no death ceremonies for the sympathisers of this movement. Personally I would rather I carried, buried, or cremated by my friends than by paid priests. I do not for a moment believe that the costly (or otherwise) ceremonies performed at birth, marriage and death are at all necessary; it is really a product of these money and power-grabbing priests and as such should be given short shift.

In conclusion I feel I have to draw your attention to the huge farce staged by the divine luminaries regarding praying for "Russia's last souls" on Sunday next! It is evident that these brokers between man and God fear that the alleged divine revelation of their Religion will go to pieces if Man uses his divine gift of reason and so they are very anxious to stage such farces as these universal prayers, to over-awe the half-witted bigots, and inculcate superstitious fear inthe uneducated in fact they are playing their last card little knowing that their opponents, hold the Ace of Rationalism.

Wishing the Association and its sympathisers all the very best success.—Yours etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

March 13.

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—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with my letter published in your issue of to-day I send herewith following extracts which will show to people and to all concerned what is actually going on to advance interests of Lancashire:—

To serve the purpose, Japanese must be lulled into apathy and towards that end negotiations have been opened up with them to skip over the thing in India. The process will be of deluding Japanese during the course of presentation and adoption of budget and after the aim is achieved in the Indian Councils, to force the Japanese to terms advantageous to Lancashire or to leave them alone to drift in their own way.

I may once more reiterate my views on the budget about portion of protection to textile industry of India. It is all by way of leaving free scope to Lancashire for three years to fill up the vacuum that may be created on forced retirement of Japapnese under shelter of Imperial preference and with ultimate ruin to the Indian mill industry by the consent of unsuspecting Indian legislators and Indian millowners.

Much water has flown under Thames since 1928 and to-day the Lancashire Textile Corporation has improved and advanced in far greater measure than one can imagine.—Yours, etc.,

"AWAKE."

Bombay, March 3.

The Cotton Trade Combine in Lancashire—1928: "The main object of the mill combine is to reduce production costs and so recapture trade in the Far East and particularly in China and Japan.

The scheme is distinct from all other suggestions for amalgamating mills in the American spinning section of the industry. It has been under expert analysis since March and it has survived exhaustive tests as expounded by Mr. J. L. Tattersall, the president, at the meeting of the Cotton Yarn Association almost ten months ago.

The Corpporation has evolved from the effort of the Cotton Yarn Association to regulate production and establish basic prices below which yarn would not be sold. Whatever difference of opinion existed as to the method in which these ideas were pursued, there was general recognition of their desirability.

Mr. J. L. Tattersall and Mr. John Ryan have approached the object of the Association from what appeared to them the only alternative, amalgamation of mills, standardisation of production and an improved marketing, system which would bring the producer more directly in touch with the consumer. The three preliminary planks in this ambitious programme were set forth as follows:

(1) Amalgamation of companies;

(2) Purchase of works and businesses engaged in the cotton trade; and

(3) Carry on the business of all such concerns.

For the purpose of ascertaining the basis of exchange it was set forth that the assets of each company would be valued according to spindleage at from Sh. 10 to Sh. 30 per mule equivalent spindle, according to the age and condition of the plant, building and machinery.

The valuation of the stock, it was stipulated, to be based upon current market values and the uncalled capital of the companies on an agreed basis to be certified by auditors of the Corporation.

It is remarkable that this basis which has formed the subject of much discussion in the important negotiations which have proceeded both in Manchester and in London, has been almost completely maintained, the only spindleage at from Sh. 10 to Sh. 35 per mule equivalent.

Banker's Concession:—Tse Corporation originally proposed that on values being determined the Corporation would issue for the various shares and debts taken over:—

(A) 5 1-2 per cent First Mortgage Debenture stock in multiples of £1 of an amount not greater than half the value placed upon the fixed and floating assets of the companies absorbed, power being reserved to increase the amount of the stock from time to time as further companies were amalgamatd;

(B) In certain cases 6 per cent Preference shares to an amount not greater than half the amount of Debenture stock;

(C) Ordinary shares of £1 each;

(D) Deferred shares of one shilling each; and

(E) At some future date some form of profit sharing investment for employees is suggested.

After months of controversy, in London the bankers accepted instead of the proffered 5 1-2 per cent First Mortgage Debenture stock, 5 1-2 per cent Income Debenture stock, all interest being dependent on earned profits, and then only at a nominal rate for the first five years. Had the Corporation or its promoters done nothing more than this they would have achieved a success. The idea that the wages of the worker must take precedence of interest, hitherto viewed as visionary, is here realised.

It is now no secret that the point caused considerable misgivings among the London bankers. They were united in their readiness to share in any reasonable sacrifice to restore Lancashire prosperity, but in one or two directions it was difficult to make such a sacrifice hurriedly without seriously calculating the consequences. Taking a long view of industry the Bank of England reasoned that the inflation boom of 1920 resulted from a serious departure from strict banking policy, and that an error was made when Bank money was advanced to buy mills in place of being used to finance trade. In the end this was realised all round and the financial support now given to the cotton corporation is being extended with the good will of the bankers, who are confident that, given a fair chance, the genius of Lancashire businessmen will yet restore Lancashire's prestige as the greatest textile exporting centre in the Empire."

Extract from the letter of the Indian Chamben of Commerce in Great Britain, dated 31st. January 1929.

Extracts from the "Bombay Chronicle":—

(1) November 18, 1928.

"Lancashire to Compete Against Japan New Company started on vast scale Mass Production aimed at.

London, Nov. 16. 'A new company, the Eastern Textile Association, Ltd., Directors of which are all prominent in Lancashire Cotton Trade, representing 50 firms has been formed to compete against Japan and China. The Company will carry on business of spinners, doublers, manufacturers, packers, shippers, bleachers, calico printers, dyers, finishers, calender merchants, importers and exporters of, and dealers in, all descriptions of cotton, calico, linen, silk, worsted woollen and textile fabrics. It is hoped by mass production to meet Japanese producers on lewel terms.' Reuter.

(2) January, 6, 1929. "Lancashire Textile Corporation Financial Arrangements with London Banks.

London, Jan. 5. The "Manchester Guardian" states that the financial arrangements with London banks in connection with the Lancashire Textile Corporation have been concluded favourably and the early registration of the Corporation is confidently expected.' Reuter.

(3) February 28, 1930. "Anglo-Japanese Cotton Entente Proposal to Divide Markets Japan willing to listen to Details.

London, February 27. 'Osaka—The newspaper "Mainichi" says that Lancashire desires Anglo-Japanese cotton "entente cordiale" in foreign markets. The paper says that Lancashire's desire was communicated to Japanese cotton leaders some time ago by the British Consul at Osaka. The proposal is said to aim at elimination of destructive competition, by division of markets, agreement, on telling prices, and dividing of business by classification of goods.

One of the leading Japanese cotton exporters, interviewed, said that he was aware of the existence of such a proposal but owing to the death of Ichizo Kodama, President of Toyo Menka followed by general election, there had hardly been time to discuss the matter among the leaders of trade, who are however, interested in the proposal and were willing to listen to further details.' Reuter.

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THE MILK PROBLEM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Milk problem is going acute day by day in the city of Bombay due to a large proportion of the population trying to follow the Western methods of taking tea both morning and evening. We find that both the quality and quantity of milk have deteriorated and the price has greatly increased. We have to purchase the milk any quality it may be due to no control over it any cost. We hear talks of shifting the stables outside the city of Bombay, so as to enable us to have a better breed of animals and a better quality of milk. May I add that to help the move the following suggestions be considered?

(1) A tariff may be fixed by the Bombay Municipality, and licenses issued to all retail dealers.

(2) Special inspectors be appointed to supervise these petty dealers, whose salary can be paid out of the license fees.

(3) An enclosure be made for wholesale dealers, and wholesale of the milk at any other place than the enclose be declared illegal.

(4) Specific time may be kept for this bazar and special inspectors be appointed who might examine the milk at the gates and pass it as unadulterated. The salaries of these inspectors be recovered through taxation.

(5) All stables be examined every week and those animals who suffer from any disease be separated from the healthy, and the diseased animals may be put under the care of a veterinary surgean who may find out the cause of the disease and stipulate the penalty if the disease is due to the negligence of the owner.

If any municipal councillor takes up the problem he will receive blessings from the whole of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

JAYKUMAR D. SHUKLA.

THE "MOUNT ARGOS" CASE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been quite a lot written and spoken about the inquiry held by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. into the running of "Mount Argos" and the decision at which they arrived on the evening of the 18th January. I understand the inquiry was held at the request of the Handicapper. But surely the gentleman who allots the weights can penalise an animal on something he imagines he has seen, and leave the Stipendiary Stewards to do the job of work they are so highly paid to do? As a matter of fact there are a lot of people not knowing any circumstances, who have said that "Mount Argos" was not trying on January 4th in the Ayrshire Plate, without and grounds for saying so. It is impossible to go racing any day without hearing insinuations as to the running of horses, and if there is any truth in them there is only one conclusion to draw. Racing should be stopped because it is a menace honesty.

You cannot tell me that the Stewards have not seen during the Bombay season now coming to an end, many other cases much more glaring than the supposed case of "Mount Argos", because they must have done.

In fact, they often see things that look suspicious, but for want of evidence, they pass them over.

And, I have no doubt that in many instances there would be a satisfactory answer forthcoming from the parties concerned, if they were carpeted, without the evidence of "Others" as in the case of "Mount Argos," after a delay of fourteen days before an enquiry? It would be absurd to imagine that horses are out to win every time they run, but I do believe that they are more often out to win than to lose. In the minds of some people favourities are never out to win, and yet a good percentage of them so win. I submit there are many things to be considered in connection with the running of any horse, and I fail to understand why the Handicapper with the power in his own hands, should make any request to the Club Stewards without first consulting the Stipendiary Stewards, as to whether they were satisfied. Or wished to take further action. Weight allotted by Handicappers are supposed to give every horse an equal chance, in their opinion, but they are just as liable to be out in their reckoning, as the public are when they believe they have seen something "deliberately stopped."

Owner soften scratch their animals because they consider that their horses have been given too much weight. But, hundreds of horse are given too much weight during the course of a year, which is one of the main reasons why they don't win.

The sporting owner will take a chance, as if he knows he has a fair class hore, he must, with average luck, win something.

The horses which were trained previously by W. Buckley and ridden by Bowley always had the confidence of the public, hence the short prices always obtaining about them, and the percentage of their winners per number of runners, speaks for itself. Although the Stewards thought fit to inform Mr. Shantidas Askuran at the inquiry which was held, that they were "dissotisfied with the running of the horses, at his stable, in general.

Owner, Trainer, and Jockey were the head of their respective tables in the winning statistics, when such a drastic decision was arrived at by the Stewards, and it causes one to query "what more was expected of them"?

Surely the facts were most unkind in this instance, and the results of the stable since the departure of the trainer and jockey prove my contention.

Results have proved that the punishment inflicted was out of all proportion to the supposed offence, which was not proved.

This would not be the first case in which amends could be made for an Obvious Injustice, arising from inexperience, and in my humble opinion, I do not consider that the procedure adopted at the inquiry that was held into the running of "Mount Argos" tends to uphold the prestige of

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INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVANCE.

How American Papers Published The News.

We take the following from an American paper.—

India's Nationalists to-day will show their strength. Nation-wide demonstrations for freedom from British rule will take place all over the country, beginning at 1 o'clock this afternoon New York time, which will be 1 o'clock Sunday morning, India time.

Mass meetings are expected to back the non-official Nationalist Congress by deciding on boycott of the British and non-payment of taxes as a means toward freedom.

The following article, cabled exclusively to "The World" and the North American Newspapers Alliance is written by Pandit Nehru, next in influence to Mahatma K. Gandhi in the Nationalist movement.

By Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. President of the Indian National Congress.

Copyright, 1930, in all countries by the North American Newspaper Alliance:—

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 24.—In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress, the people of India will celebrate tomorrow all over the country as Independence Day beginning with the hoisting of our national flag.

The follwing resolution, printed in hundreds of languages and dialects will be distributed and voted on by the people.

"We believe in the inallenable right of the Indian people—as it is the right of all other people—to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth.

"We believe also that if any Government deprive a people of these rights and oppresses them, these people have the further right to alter and abolish the oppression.

"The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of freedom, but has debased itself by the exploitation of the masses and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

"We believe, therefore, that India must sever its British connection and attain complete Independence.

The resolution proceeds to amplify this four-fold ruin, and continues:

"We hold it a crime against man and God to submit any longer to this rule that has caused this four-fold disaster to our country. We recognize, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence.

"We will, therefore, prepare ourselves by withdrawing all voluntary association from the British Government and practice civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes.

"We are convinced that if we withdraw voluntary help and stop the payment of tax without doing violence, even under provocation, the end of this inhuman rule is assured.

"We therefore, solemnly resolve to carry out the Congress instruction for the purpose of establishing our complete independence."

The National Congress's decision are meeting with enthusiastic response all over the country Huge demonstrations have been organised. A great many members of the official Legislatures have resigned in obedience to the Congress's mandate.

The National Congress's executive meeting will take place Feb. 14 to determine further action.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 3.)

the present Government. We cannot ask for compensation for the loss of our human treasure in those wars, not because I count human life as less precious than filthy lucre; but because I fear there is no possibility of accurately estimating this loss. But the amount spent on these Imperial wars in money we can most easily estimate, and present it in the final settlement of accounts between us and our self-made trustee. That must demand an equivalent set-off. If Britain elects to be honest as well as honourable, let her take over this debt. In historic justice, it is debt incurred for her sake, by her sons,—in our name. She would then prevent an amount of injury and loss, not only to the Indian holders of these war bonds,—not expressly so-called, but none the less truly of that category,—but also to many of her own nationals. The claim for such a treatment becomes all the stronger when it is further remembered that many of the present holders of these bonds may be helpless orphans or widows, whom it would be a crime to rob, especially for those who believe in the axiom of private property as the key-stone of their commercial morality. For us, the course is clear. We were never a party to such contracts. We have never received a farthing worth of benefit from such wars. It would be generous in us if we do not claim special compensation for the thousands of promising young lives cut off in their prime in the senseless wars of insatiate imperialism, or for the valuable concessions made over in conquered territories to non-Indians, as in Burma. More than that we cannot do, and no one has a right to expect us to do. Our counter-claim for actual money spent by us in Britain's wars would not be less than 500 crores!

RAILWAY DEBT.

The so-called productive "debt" under the Railways and the other public works would leave a very small figure on a strict scrutiny of their origin and history. I believe, however, that, with the best will in the world, we would not be liable, on this head even, for an aggregate of more than a couple of hundred crores. And that will be far more than outbalanced by the counter-claims on other accounts already mentioned. Further, we have several reserves and cash balances due to us, but held in England, which might be used for further proof of our integrity, were one needed of this kind. I fear, however, England will not leave us an opportunity to be generous, when she perceives that we are determined to force her to be just. I recall the treatment meted out to the gold deposit of the Bank of France in the Bank of England, ever since the common danger had made the two peoples working partners. And the memory of that deal makes me shudder at the likely fate of our own Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves,—or such portions thereof as may be held by Britishers in Britain or in British securities. But that is an inevitable risk, the moment we begin to take an account of the trust's management by the trustee. I think we have no alternative but to run such a risk,—at least so long as our self-styled currency experts will continue to hammer at the accident of the Ratio, without looking to the essence of the Gold Standard.

COMPENSATION.

What is the balance? I do not think a single pie of the "debt", as it stands to-day, can, in fairnes and on final account, be charged against India. The mere disallowance would amount to over 800 crores. And even if Britain only pays a shilling in the pound of our just counter-claims for damage done to us, our resources, or our opportunities, the balance against us will vanish into thin air. We should be entitled to a handsome compensation, which if there is truth or justice in the League of Nations, if there is the most rudimentary sense of international honesty among the British people, we ought to be most certainly allowed. We cannot, of course, adopt the "'ultima ratio regis'" for enforcing recognition of this counter-claim. But that will not deny our claim before the court of conscience of civilised humanity. Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; and I know of no justice in this world, if the plea here advanced is not considered to be one purely of justice as between one people and another.

(Concluded).

The Indian Review.

—:o:—

The February number of the "Indian Review" opens with an article on "A Literary Revival in South India," by Mr. J. C. Molony, I. C. S. (Red.) Mr. Molony says: "I do not think that the plea for the literary revival of the Southern vernaculars is a mere literary whim. I do not see how a nation can live, if thought about the nation's life is to be the exclusive preserve of the few who can express their thought in an alien tongue." "Indians on Ceylon Plantations" is the subject of the next article by St. Nihal Singh who sums up the case for Indians very clearly. Mr. V. B. Mehta follows with an account of "Marriage in America". Other articles in this number are: "Education in a Canadian Province" by the Hon. Mr. S. J. Latta, "Social Legislation" by Mr. K. G. Krishnaswami Aiyar, "Cheques in relation to Bankers," by Prof. M. L. Tannan, "The Indian Princes and Swaraj," by Prof. Hari Charan Mukerji, "Raja Ram Mohun Roy in South Africa," by Mr. S. A. Rochlin, "The Round Table Conference," by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, "Have we a Wilberforce today?" by Mr. N. Easterbrook, "The Heart's Door," (A poem) by Mr. Cyril Modak, "The Fringe of the Moslem World," by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, I. C. S., (Red.) and "Indians in Nyasaland," by Mr M. P. Kunhambu.

Money Lender Of Akola Acquitted.

—:o:—

AKOLA, Mar. 11.
(By Mail).

The trial of Multanmul, a money lender and cotton merchant of Dhanaj, and of his servant Bala, on charges of murder and abetment of murder of one Naria has been concluded in the court of the Assistant Sessions Judge at Akola. The assessors unanimously found the accused not guilty and the sessions judge agreeing with the accused.—A. P.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930)

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial."

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TRADE & FINANCE.

MONEY MARKET FIRM.

Erratic Fluctuations In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 14.

MONEY.

Money was firm during the week with call funds placed at 6 to 6-1/4 per cent. This condition was mainly due to large purchases of treasury bills by the market. Rs. 1.53 crores were paid off and Rs. 3.82 crores of new treasuries were bought by the market. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 98.77 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 per cent., and six months 4 per cent.

It is reported that Government have transferred £2-1/4 million from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Home Treasury involving a contraction of currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 7th March shows a decrease of Rs. 185.44 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 16,65,59,000 as compared with Rs. 10.31 crores at ths time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.06, a decrease of 1.72 per cent. under last week. Loans are up by Rs. 80.24 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 21.71 lacs and Rs. 2.24 lacs respectively. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 125.65 lacs to Rs. 17 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and Other deposits by Rs. 45.26 lacs to Rs.69.31 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

In the gilt-edged market there was a spectacular rise in 3-1/2 per cent. Paper due to the oversold position of the market for 18th March settlement. A steady tone was maintained in other scrips with some investment demand. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper firmed up from Rs. 65-14 to Rs. 66-4. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 100-6; 1933 at Rs. 100 and 1935 at Rs. 97-11. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 Bonus showed slight improvement to Rs. 100-6, Rs. 101 and Rs. 101-15 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved from Rs. 104-4 to Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 76-7 and 1934-37 at Rs. 89 8 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 86-4 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-15.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th March. The total amount tendered was Rs. 2,13.00,00. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-6 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,07,50,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs 6-5-11 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday, the 18th March. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 20th March. Other conditions as usual.

Intermediate three months bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 12th to Monday, the 17th March at Rs. 98-8. Intermediate three months bills sold from 5th to 10th March amounted to Rs. 1, 87,25,000.

Six months treasury bills sold on 4th and 5th March amounted to Rs. 87,25,000.

The Paper Currency return of the 7th March shows an increase of Rs. 11.10 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 181.71 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 24.35 lacs to Rs. 105.44 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 34.75 lacs to Rs. 2,16 crores. Gold coin and bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in India have decreased by Rs. 15.26 lacs to Rs. 38.73 crores, while those in England have increased by Rs. 15.96 lacs to Rs. 3.09 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 76.98 as against 76.97 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

After opening steady at 1s. 5-27/32d. for sellers and at 1s. 5-7/32d. for buyers for March delivery, sterling exchange eased off as a result of fair demand for bullion imports. The effect of this demand was particularly felt owing to small volume of export bills offering. The enquiry for other imports, however, continues slack. The following are the forward quotations:—

Up to 20th March 1s. 5-27/32d.; upto 18th April 1s. 5-13/16d.; upto 15th May 1s. 5-25/32d. and June/September 1s. 5-3/4d.

The dollar sterling quotation after rising from Dol. 4.86-1/8 to Dol. 4.86-9/32, closed at Dol. 4.86-5/16. French francs kept steady at 124.25, the Belga at 34/89 and the Italian lira at 92.75.

A Press Communique of the 12th instant states that there were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 12th March. £250,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th March on the same condition as previously announced.

Another communique of the 11th instant states that no remittances to the Home Treasury were made during the week ending 8th March and the total remitted since April last was £24,715,000.

GOLD.

There was exceptional activity in the gold market with the price for ready advancing sharply from Rs. 21-9-3 to Rs. 21-14-6 per tola, but eased off towards the end to Rs. 21-12-6. This was due to the technical position of the market, advantageous to bulls on account of the approaching settlement. This price is above the statutory rate of Rs. 21-11-9 per tola permitting the Controller of Currency the option of giving exchange on London instead of gold. The currency authorities are not likely to give gold in the present circumstances since it is not required for settling external balances but merely for professional settlement in the bazaar. Gold for delivery 14th April was available at Rs. 21-10-0 per tola. It may be interesting to note that sovereigns were tendered to the Mint at the statutory buying price of Rs. 13-5-4 about the 3rd week of January, 1930, although they could not be profitably imported at that rate. The daily offtake is estimated at some 10,000 tolas with stocks on hand reduced to about 75,000 tolas. Ready sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-10-6 and delivery 11th April at Rs. 13-8-6. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 84s. 11-1/2d., declined and closed at 84s. 11-1/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 21-14-6 and Rs. 21-9-3 for ready. Rs. 21-14-6 and Rs. 21-9-3 for 17th March settlement and Rs 21-10-6 and Rs. 21-9-6 for 14th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £80,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 567,556 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £70,000.

SILVER.

Although the silver market fluctuated somewhat erratically during the week, the general tone was steady. The chief reason was the good offtake averaging some 340 bars a day with a comparatively small stock of about 2400 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail. Inter-bazar trading was active and the premium on March settlement over April widened to as much as Rs. 1-12 per 100 tolas. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1s. 11-1/4d. to 1s. 11-5/8d. but closed a 1s. 11-7/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 19-1/4d. and 19-1/16d. for ready and 18-15/16d. and 18-5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-5 and Rs. 53-13 for ready, Rs. 45-15 and Rs. 44-8 ex duty for 19th March settlement and Rs. 43-15 and Rs 43-4 ex duty for 18th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £200,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £470,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 368 bars and Rs. 99,460 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £85,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for only one day during the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares were firm on account of favourable reports from Delhi with regard to the protective tariff on cotton piecegoods. The following are the closing quotations:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 791/4; Century Rs. 292/12; Central India Rs. 470; Crescent Rs. 90; Fazulbhoy Rs. 536/4; Indian Bleaching Rs. 96/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 356/4; Kohinoor Rs. 182/8; New Great Rs. 192/8; Pearl's Rs. 271/4; Simplex Rs. 50 and Swadeshi Rs. 391/4.

The miscellaneous section was on the whole steady except for Steel shares, which declined to Rs. 46-12 for Ordys. and to Rs. 301/14 for Defd. Tata Hydros rose from Rs. 1187/8 to Rs. 1227/8. Andhra Valleys from Rs. 682/8 to Rs. 695 and Tata Powers from Rs. 567/8 to Rs. 581/4. Alcocks improved slightly to Rs. 265 while Bombay Burmahs quietened to Rs. 685. Bombay Trams improved to Rs. 131/4, while Bombay Steams receded to Rs. 181/4. Scindia Steams were unchanged at Rs. 8/8. Bundi Cements kept steady at Rs. 17/4 and Indian Cements at Rs. 257/8. Katni Ordys. gained about 5 points to Rs. 183/12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 635. Among Railway shares, Tapti Valleys rose to Rs. 865, while other shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 1255 with Contributories unchanged at Rs. 313/12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 90-8 xd. and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15-4 xd.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 14.

Our market has continued to remain weak and lifeless in the absence of satisfactory demand and owing to violent fluctuations in Cotton prices. Reports from various consuming districts are yet very discouraging and although enquiries have considerably increased prices offered are very low and hardly any business of importance has been possible. Consumers are yet of the opinion that prices will decline further and have been therefore hesitating to buy any yarns in big lots and remain satisfied with only small quantities just sufficient for their needs. Up-country Mills have been reducing their quotations day after day and this produces lack of confidence amongst the buyers and no improvement can be possible so long as market conditions remain unsettled as at present.

ENGLISH YARN: Spot prices have declined further any business for forward deliveries in bulk is not possible inspite of further decline in Manchester.

JAPANESE YARNS: There has been a heavy decline in prices of Mercerised Yarns and although the offtake has improved on account of low prices there are yet no signs of definite improvement owing to heavy stocks and lack of confidence. In other Japanese and Shanghai Yarns tendency is wea for lower prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: Buying only consists of cheap grade yarns of various descrptions whereas the Super qualities are mostly neglected. Arrivals are limited and stocks are reducing slowly and slowly which is no doubt a healthy sign in this class of Yarns.

INDIAN YARNS: Some of the Mills are eager to dispose of their stocks even at lower prices but business is difficult to arrange due to very low prices offered by buyers and that too for small quantities. Some stray lots are being sold by the Mills but the bulk business is not possible at present so long as Cotton prices do not settle down at a particular level.

Generally speaking the outlook is not so unfavourable as during the last few weeks and we believe after the Holi holidays things will show a gradual improvement.

LINSEED & RAPESEED CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following second Memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed Crops for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1929-30:

On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under Linseed and Rapeseed crops in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 3.0 and 3.4 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in British India.

Estimates up to 15th February, 1930:

AREA:—The latest reports show the total areas under the two crops as stated below:—

	Linseed Acres	Rapeseed Acres
British Districts	103,000	268,000
Indian States	6,000	18,000
Total	109,000	286,000

which in case of Linseed means a rise of 5.8 and 10.7 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date, and in case of Rapeseed a rise of 73.9 and 57.6 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

LINSEED.— Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak. Condition satisfactory in the beginning but crop suffered after germination due to defective soil moisture in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Cloudy weather at flowering time and frost in December-January damaged the crop to some extent in places in North Deccan. In the Karnatak crop sown with cotton stunted in growth but that in eastern dry tract doing well.

RAPESEED.—Crop mainly cultivated in Sind and North Gujarat States. In Gujarat crop is in grain formation stage and doing well generally while that in Sind reported to be healthy and benefited by Novevmber-December rains.

WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The Department of Agriculture Bombay, has issued the following second Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States for the season 1929-30:

On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under Wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India. During the same period the ratio of the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat area in the British districts of the Bombay Presidency has averaged 24.9 per cent. The ratio this year is about 22.8 per cent.

Estimates up to 15th February:

AREA:—The latest reports show the total area under wheat as noted below:—

	British Districts Acres	Indian States Acres
Bombay Presidency (Proper)	1,226,000	389,000
Sind	541,000	26,000
Total	1,767,000	315,000

Grand Total 2,082,000 acres.

6.4 per cent. below the corresponding area of last year but 15.3 per cent. above the decennial average at same date.

Area decreased generally in Presidency proper due to unsuitability of sowing rains, but increased in Sind owing to good inundation and sufficient water supply.

SEASON:—Condition of crop not satisfactory in many parts of Gujarat due to cloudy weather in November-December, lack of soil moisture and prevalance of easterly winds. Some damage by surface grass-hoppers also reported in Broach District. In Deccan growth of crop very much stunted owing to defective moisture in soil. It further suffered from sudden fall in temperature in first week of February and outlook rather poor. Crop in Karnatak harvested. It was slightly attacked by rust in a few places. In Sind, crop benefited by some rain in January and condition on whole quite satisfactory, though slight damage by locusts reported in Upper Sind.

OUTTURN:—In view of above seasonal conditions, crop in Gujarat estimated to yield between fifty and sixty-five per cent. of normal. In Deccan and Karnatak outturn of crop may range between fifty and seventy-five per cent. of normal., while Sind crop may return seventy and eighty-five per cent. of normal.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	77 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1 12 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	91 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 13 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 17 0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20 7 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	106 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 5 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	57 10 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	81 5 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	51 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 12 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	4 2 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 17 0
Russo-Asiatioc Consolidated Ltd.	0 0 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	64 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	99 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98 0 0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	150 0 0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Bombay, March 14.

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	29
Clunes Estates	15
Cochin Rubber	28
Ella Tea	110
Estates Co. of Uva	28
Fairlawn Estate	37
Forcester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawila Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jobong Rubber	10
Kalutara Company	20
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	15
Lanka Rubber	43
Lansdowne Rubber	145
Maha Uva Estates	50-8
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	25
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	12-8
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17
Rubber Growers'	26
Samragam T. & Rub.	130
Talgaswella Tea	28-8
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	42-8
Udapolla Rubber	12
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35-8
Warriapolla Estate	16-8

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 14.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-10-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-12-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-8-0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-10-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-7-6; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-8; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formel-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 13.

Chartered Bank of I. and C. £17 3/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register) £107 1/2.

National Bank £45.

Funding Loan 5 p.c. £89.

Conversion Loan £77.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £100 7/8.

Indian Paper 3 1/2 p. c. £47 1/2.

Russian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling £51 1/2.

Loan.

India Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling £58 1/2

Loan £ £54 5/8.

Consols 4 p.c. £ 102 1/4.

War Loan 5 p.c. £102 1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 1/8.

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G. I. P. STRIKE TO CONTINUE.

Bhusawal Decision And After.

WIRE TO VICEROY.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers has taken an unexpected turn owing to the decision arrived at by the Bhusaval Strike Committee to call off the strike.

The news was carried to Bombay by one of the strike leaders returning from Bhusaval in the form of a letter adressed to Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, President of the local Union, by Mr. Ruiker conveying the decision of the Bhusaval Strike Committee agreeing to the concessions contained in the Government of India's announcement and calling off the strike.

BHUSAVAL CALLS OFF.

Mr. Ruiker in his message says that the question was discussed at an emergent meeting of the Bhusaval Committee when Mr. Gadgil and his batch were strongly opposed to the continuance of the strike. The writer who was in favour of continuing the strike found himself in a minority and the Committee by a majority decided to call off the strike. "I did not expect such a turn," says Mr Ruiker in his message.

BOMBAY FIRM.

While the Bhusaval Committee has decided to go back to work the Bombay workers seem to be in a mood to give in At a meeting of the strikers addressed by Mr. Ginwalla on Friday the general sense of the workers appeared to be decidedly against the compromise suggested by Government. Mr. Ginwalla contended that unless some of their main demands were granted and an agreement was arrived at, honourable to both sides, the workers were the least willing to backslide at this stage. He strongly condemned the action of "Mr. Gadgil and his friends" who had repeatedly made attempts to "betray the cause of the workers."

This unexpected clevage at this stage of the strike is regretted in labour circles, although it would appear that Bombay workers are as firm as ever to carry on the strike.

MEETING TO-DAY.

An emergent meeting of the Central Strike Committee has been convened to meet at the Offices of the Union at Parel to-day (Saturday) at 12-30 p.m. to reconsider the situation. In the meanwhile the local Union has suspended "Satyagraha" for the next two days.

The Local Union has received telegrams from Poona and other centres reiterating their resolve to continue the strike till all their demands are granted.

MR. PARANDHARE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen Union, has issued the following statement for publication:-

"A meeting represented by about 30 representatives of Strike Centres was held at Bhusaval on Thursday and decided to suspend the strike on and from 13-3-30, 6 p. m. with voting of 19 against 9 and two neutral. Telegrams were issued subsequently to all the strike centres with the result that strikers at a few places went to resume their duty but they were not reinstated in majority of 75 per cent and the result is that almost all the strikers have been discontented and they have resolved to continue the strike. The strikers are determined to continue the strike more vehemently and telegrams from various places like Manmad, Sholapur, Muttra, Jhansi, Agra, Kalyan, Karjat convey the same determination of the strikers.

The Central Strike Committee was already aware of the danger ahead and with this view it resolved to continue the strike until the administration agreed to reinstate all the strikers immediately.

The lesson, the strikers learnt by carrying out the decision of the Bhusawal meeting has reaffirmed their former decision and they have now become more resolute.

All the strike centres have been instructed to continue the strike till the Central Strike Committee gives its final decision and carry on mass picketing and peaceful passive resistence from 16-3-30 as already directed.

A meeting of the Central Strike Committee is to be held at 4 p. m. on the 16th instant at Bombay and the Central Strike Committee Members are informed by wire to that effect.

WIRE TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

"GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR STRIKE."

The following wire has been addressed to the Viceroy, Secretary Railway Board, Mr. Amey M. L. C.:-

"Refusal immediate reinstatement majority strikers causes heavy discontent Government responsible for unrest and prolongation of strike.

Bhusawal Men Refuse To Join Duty.

"NO COMRADE SHOULD BE VICTIMIZED."

BHUSAVAL, March 14.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar arrived here. There was a meeting of strikers of Bhusawal, Jalgaon here, yesterday.

Some strikers have resumed duty but 90 per cent. of the strikers refused to resume unless the condition regarding re-instatement of all strikers is granted. No striker offered himself for duty in Transportation and Commercial Departments. Jhansi also reports that the strikers are firm.

At a large meeting of 4,000 strikers Mr. Risbud, pleader, presiding, Mr. Ruiker advised the strikers to continue the strike, vigorously offer Satyagraha, induce the loyalists also to join the strike.

A resolution was passed unanimously to continue strike unless all the strikers were immediately reinstated and to offer Satyagraha immediately to induce the loyalists to join strike.—Free Press.

JALGAON STRIKERS JOIN WORK.

—:o:—

Ruiker's Peruasion Tells.

JALGAON, March 14.

The G. I. P. Railway strike is suspended from to-day. This decision was arrived at at yesterday's meeting at Bhusawal of representatives of all centres of Railwaymen's Union. Nearly forty representatives met yesterday at Bhusawal under the presidentship of Mr. Ruikar, President of the Union and decided to suspend the strike from to-day for the time being and accept the settlement arrived at between the Railway Board and Messrs. Chamanlal, Giri and Joshi.

TO STRIKE AGAIN.

The Union will watch the proposals to be formulated by the Railway Board by the end of this month and also whether strikers are victimised or not. The Union has decided to go on strike again if these proposals are not satisfactory and if there is victimisation of strikers. A meeting of the strikers was held at Bhusawal last evening and Mr. Ruikar explained the decision arrived at at the representatives' meeting.

It is said that the workers were not at first in favour of the suspensation of the strike but in the end were prevailed upon to abide by the decision. Accordingly, all strikers offered themselves for work to-day at Jalgaon and among the menial staff all those whose positions had not been filled were immediately taken back. The Union has decided to enlist new members to collect large funds and be prepared in case strike is again resorted to in future.—A.P.

ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

—:o:—

Sing-Sing Governor's Opinion.

CONVICTS GIVE HIM GOLD WATCH!

LONDON, March 14.

New York.—Mr. Lewis E. Lawes. Governor of the famous Sing Sing Prison, is going to Britain to give evidence before the select committee of House of Commons, which is considering the question of capital punishment.

He has often declared that capital punishment should be abolished. Recently he was presented with gold watch by convicts under his charge.—Reuter.

KAISER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW

—:o:—

To Marry German Dancer.

LONDON, March 14.

Luxembourg.—Zoubkoff has announced that he will shortly marry German dancer Herta Sandmann. —Reuter.

Cairo.—It is understood that King of Belgians who is at present in Alexandria with Queen will start from Helliopolis by Imperial Airways aeroplane on March 15 for Iraq where he will remain until March 23 when he will join Queen Upper Egypt.—Reuter.

Afghan Sardars Reach Rangoon

—:o:—

RANGOON, March 14.

The Afghan Sardars, Mahomed Amir Jan and Abdul Hakim Khan, arrived here this morning under the escort of the Calcutta police by "Aronda." They are detained aboard and their future movements are still unknown. It is understood that they will be taken by this evening's train to Upper Burma, possibly to Kalaw.—A.P.

SIR C. HARTOPP DIAS.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 14

Teheran.—Death occurred this morning of Sir Charles Hartopp, Baronet, First Secretary, British Legation, from septicenua following operation.—Reuter.

Angry Passengers Burn Rly. Station.

LONDON, March 14.

Buenos Airts.—The passengers in the train on the Western Railway were so indignant at one of the long delays which at present are general, owing to the dispute between the Railway companies and men, that they burnt down the station and some carriages. —Reuter.

B. B. C. I. RY. WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

Contributions For Ajmere.

AJMER, March 14.

A big meeting of Railway labourers was held under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workers Federation at Alwer Gate. Mr. B. S. Pathik presided. Mr. Marfatia and Mr. Pathik described the woes of G. I. P. Railway strikers and appealed for help.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: This meeting considers the reply of the Government to the G. I. P. strikers unsatisfactory and unacceptable and congratulates the strikers for their firm success of prolonging strike. This meeting assures the strikers that Ajmer labourers will stand by them in this upto the last and shall do all that is possible to see that this struggle ends successfully.

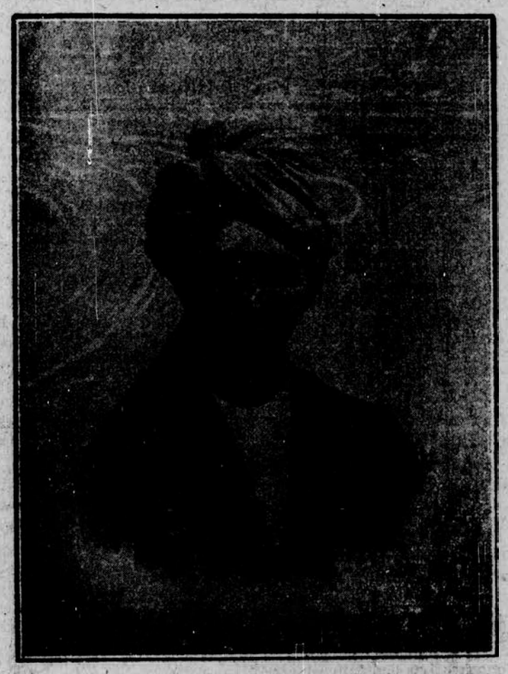
Ajmer railway workers have already sent two instalments of their contributions for the relief of strikers.—Free Press.

NAGPUR STRIKERS RESUME DUTY.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, March 14.

At a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway strikers here, it was decided to resume duty from tomorrow morning.—A. P.



Sangit Ratna Abdul Karim K han of the Mysore Durbar who is giving concerts to-day and to-mo rrow at the Blavatsky Lodge. His programme includes a variety of Hindustani and South Indian Ragas.

DUTY ON SILVER.

—:o:—

Bullion Exchange's "Illegal" Action.

SHROFF ASSOCIATION STATEMENT.

Messrs., Shivlal Chhotalal Shah, and Mangaldas Motilal Sheth, Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Shroff Association, write:—

"It has come to our knowledge that the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., has passed a resolution on the 13th instant to the effect that duty can be demanded even on silver bars for which duty is not paid as also on mint silver when tendered in delivery. But according to the Tariff Act, 1894, VIII, Section 10, the right to demand duty arises when duty has been actually paid and therefore the seller can only demand duty after producing proof of its payment. So the above resolution is illegal.

This information is given by the Association after obtaining legal advice from the Advocate-General to the above effect.

From this it follows that the seller has a right to demand duty on those bars for which duty is actually paid by him.

The written opinion of the Advocate-General is open for perusal in the Office to the Members.

HINDENBURG SIGNS YOUNG PLAN

—:o:—

With "Heavy But Staunch Heart".

LONDON, March 14.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has signed Young Plan Bill "with heavy but staunch heart." He said he was convinced that despite its heavy burdens it was an improvement on the Dawes Plan and signified political and economic progress towards liberation and reconstruction of Germany.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE MORE OPTIMISTIC.

—:o:—

Discussions Continue.

LONDON, March 14.

There were many private talks between the heads of the delegations to the Naval Conference today and the atmosphere in the afternoon was slightly more optimistic. British spokesmen admitted that the situation was difficult, but said that those conversant with the international conferences did not share the pessimism of certain sections of the press.

French delegates told Reuter in the afternoon that political discussions had not ended but those anticipating funeral of conference would be much mistaken and concluded with statement "pessimism is stupid."—Reuter.

ITALY'S DEMAND FOR PARITY.

—:o:—

DIFFICULTIES STILL VERY GRAVE.

Tardieu And MacDonald To Confer.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The position regarding the Conference last night was that difficulties were still very grave, but as a result of the day's conversations, they appeared less formidable than in the morning. Great importance is attached to the return of M. Tardieu to-morrow, when he will confer with Mr. MacDonald.

The diplomatic correspondent of Havas Agency elucidating the present situation in respect of the Naval Conference says (1) Britain and the United States having refused to subscribe to Security Pact, France is unable to reduce her means of naval defence below what she considers the necessary level, (2) No Japanese-American agreement is yet in sight, (3) Italy confines herself to the demand for parity with France (4) United States and Japan equally oppose three-party agreement.

ITALY OBDURATE.

Mr. MacDonald has not succeeded in persuading the Italian Foreign Minister, Grandi, to produce figures indicating Italy's needs. Signor Grandi's refusal is attributed to the fact that Italy obtained theoretical parity with France for light vessels and submarines at the Washington Conference (without having actually attained parity) and the delegation is afraid to weaken its position by continuing discussion on technical basis.

The correspondent says Mr. MacDonald finally told Signor, Grandi, yesterday, after consulting, Admiralty experts that the British would not support Italian demand for parity.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.

no statement beyond what he had already said.

LIBERAL SUPPORT.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal, said his party unhesitatingly supported Government in resisting the motion. It was somewhat surprising that the Opposition Front Bench should have introduced a motion inviting the Chancellor of Exchequer to take an almost unprecedented course of declaring in advance what duties he intended to propose. It was true uncertainly was affecting business, but it was a national sequel to bringing this question of tariffs on to the floor of House of Commons. Liberal Party were free traders because they were convinced that that policy was the best for the country in the present circumstances.—B. O. W.

British Workers' Livelihood Affected.

—:o:—

M. P.'s "GROUSE" AGAINST MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENT.

"WISEST COURSE OF GOVT. OF INDIA," SAYS MR. GILLETT.

LONDON, Mar 13.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hammersley asked whether the President of Board of Trade had received a telegram from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce urging him immediately to cable representations to the Government of India against Mr. Chetty's amendment to the Tariff Bill. Mr. Gillett, who replied, agreed that the telegram had been received. He pointed out that the Tariff Bill was being introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day, and the Government of India had already agreed to accept the amendment. So there could be no further opportunity for representations. The reply added that the Government had previously done everything in its power to represent Lancashire's views, and added that it was understood that the Government of India had agreed to the amendment in order to ensure acceptance of the Bill which, though doubtless less advantageous to Lancashire than as originally proposed, afforded preference to a substantial proportion of the cotton goods exported to India from Lancashire.

"BRITISH WORKERS' LIVELIHOOD AFFECTED."

Mr. Hammersley pointed out that the alteration was vital and would affect the livelihood of hundreds of thousands of workers in Britain.

Mr. Gillett said that it seemed wisest to obtain what advantages the proposals would give rather than risk everything by asking for reconsideration. He believed that the course now being followed by Government was wisest and in the best interests of the country.

Earl Winterton asked whether the decision was taken before the matter was actually discussed in the Assembly.

Mr. Gillett replied that the Bill had already been introduced, the amendment being accepted.

The Speaker intervened, and the matter was dropped when Mr. Hammersley pressed for a reply whether no representation would be made, however deleterious to the country's greatest exporting industry the amendment might be.—Reuter.

TORY VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

A Deliberate Conspiracy To Discredit Govt., Says Snowden.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

In the House of Commons the Conservative vote of censure was defeated by 380 by votes to 235.

In the Commons, moving the vote of censure Mr. Baldwin urged that the depressed industries needed a tariff stimulus. Moreover, unless something could be constructed aiming at the economic unity of the Empire, there was the risk of imperial threads breaking. He concluded that Government would win to-night, but as the rain washed away corn laws, unemployment would wash away this Government.

A DELIBERATE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Snowden deplored the deliberate conspiracy to discredit Government. He denied that there was any ambiguity about the Government's intentions which were, firstly, not to consider further application for safeguarding; secondly, that the existing duties would expire on the appointed day; and, thirdly, the budget policy would be declared at the right time and not before, for fifty votes of censure.—Reuter.

HIGH TARIFFS RULE THE WORLD.

—:o:—

"Threads That Bind The Empire May Break".

LONDON, March, 13.

Mr. Baldwin, Conservative Leader, moved in the House of Commons, in moving the vote of censure on Government said that he regarded situation as one of entfance gravity. Continued that I hope Chancellor of Exchequer will make it quite clear whether or not he intends at any time in combating evils of unemployment to have recourse either to any single duty or general duty as remedy for unemployment. The Whole tendency of the world was towards high tariffs. High tariffs, he thought, were bad but we should not cure them by pulling down our own barriers. He believed that the nations of Europe were going to try and get rid of the most-favoured-nation clause and simultaneously reduce their own tariffs and reduce the competing tariffs by making tariff agreements. He believed that was whole tendency of economic life of Europe and we were left outside it.

ECONOMIC UNITY.

Referring briefly to Dominions question Mr. Baldwin said it was his view and the view shared by thoughtful men of all parties in all Dominions that unless something could be constructed in the way of economic co-operation with a view to economic unity of the Empire there was real risk that in time threads that bound Empire might break and with breaking of those threads would go hope of world for peace and progress. He had been unable to see any way in which the economic unity could be approached except by utilising the duties.

DELIBERATE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer, denounced what he described as a deliberate conspiracy of certain interests to discredit Government. Stories of the closing down of Factories had been appearing daily in press and the whole of the increase of unemployment had been attributed to the policy of Government, particularly in regard to his own personal responsibilities in respect of certain industries. If the latter had any influence at all it could only be infinitesimal as only three per cent. of workers were employed in safeguarded industries.

In regard to complaint that he refused to declare Government's intentions regarding Safeguarding and Mckenna duties, Mr. Snowden pointed out that on the first day that Government met the Parliament, the Premier had stated that no further applications for safeguarding would be considered, that existing duties would expire at appointed date and that future policy would be declared at the right time.

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED.

In regard to the demand made in the motion for extension of safeguarding, Mr. Snowden said there were two questions which had been put to protectionists tens of thousands of times and no answer had ever been given. The first was if protection would cure unemployment here, why had it not cured unemployment in highly protected countries? The second question was if protection was a good thing for workers, why were wages in these highly protected countries only half the wages here?

When Conservatives had answered these questions he would continue to discuss the subject, but not till then. The main purpose of the motion was to condemn him because of his reticence regarding these duties. He would make

(Continued in column 5.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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